

Oilroad Losses
2 Months Top
932 by 6 Times
NEW YORK, Mar. 25 (AP)
Roads serving in the

Prices Go Up, Jobs Down; Labor Asks Tax Cut Now!

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE MAY 1958

18 Senators Ask Early Jobless Pay Hearings

Car Output Drops for Quarter

Any Gain
Expected to
Flatten Out

Recession Reaction

Many Voters Claim the
Government Talks Too
Much, Does Too Little

NON-FARM JOBS
DECLINE 300,000

Unemployment Keeps Mounting; Now 5.5 Million

Eisenhower, Congress
Postpone Tax Moves;
Delay Is Condemned
By MICHAEL MARSH
More unemployment, more

No Spring Pickup Seen in New Data

"Justice and the common good demand long-range, permanent safeguards against the impact of recession or depression. Congressional action is long overdue."

— James R. Hoffa

(see General President's Letter, page 2)

Labor Study Says Output
Drop Is Costing Nation
25 Billion a Year
Electricity Output Shows
Biggest Drop From
Before Since 1946

Hope for
March Job
Rise Fails

Economists Fear Delay in Upturn Without Tax Cut

Government and Private
Experts Call for Action
To Avert Recession

March Upturn Fizzles Unemployment Rises

Millions Laid Off But Big Boys Still Live It Up

Recession Is Out of the Book

In This Issue: REPORT ON TRUSTEESHIPS

Teamsters Salute . . .

MINNESOTA

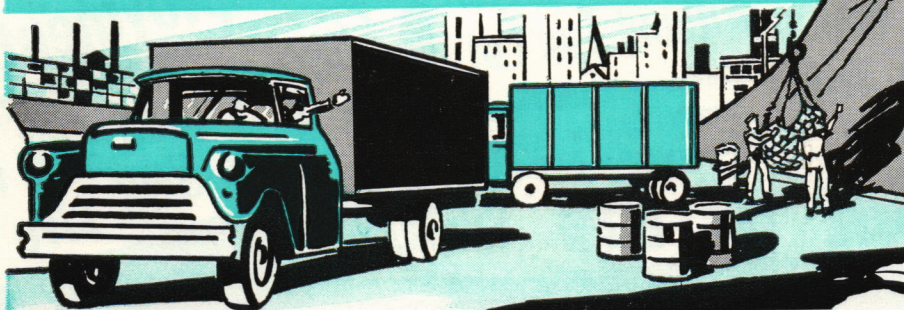
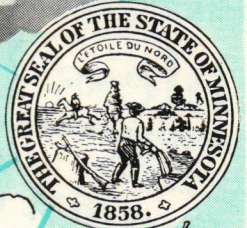
MINNESOTA, where Ol' Man River starts rolling southward, marks its 100th anniversary as the 32nd state of the Union on May 11.

All during 1958 celebrations are being held in "The North Star State," 11th in size with 84,068 square miles. The area, explored by the French about 1680, had fur trading as its dominant activity for many years. In 1849 "The Land of the Cloud-Tinted Waters" entered the union as part of the Northwest Territory. "Northwest Angle," most northerly U. S. point, is surrounded by Canadian territory except on the lake side. As the years passed, lumbering, flour milling and mining added value to agriculture in this Paul Bunyan region. State "firsts" include butter-producing, sweet corn processing, calendars, window and door frames, hoisting machinery and linseed oil. It produces 70 per cent of the nation's iron ore; has the world's largest open-pit mine. "The Gopher State" ranks second in dairy cows; Duluth vies with Philadelphia for honors as the second-heaviest tonnage port; St. Paul, the capital, is the third-largest truck center with the second-largest livestock market. Rochester is home of the famed Mayo Clinic.

Ninety-five per cent of the 2,982,483 population (1950 census, ranking 18th) live within five miles of recreational water. Outdoor recreation is unsurpassed (with more licensed fishermen than any state) and Lake Superior and its beaches vie with the rivers and the 10,000 beautiful lakes for honors in swimming, fishing and boating. Culturally speaking, there are 42 institutions of higher learning, and the Minneapolis Symphony is famed as one of the world's great orchestras.

Busy Minnesota mixes agriculture and industry, ranking second in oat, flaxseed and soybean production; third in corn and hay. In 1954 farm produce was valued at about a billion dollars. Over 5,000 manufacturing plants employ 208,500 workers with an annual payroll of over \$865,500,000. The state's organized labor membership exceeds 328,000.

The International Teamster sends a million good wishes to varied, vital, vibrant Minnesota on her hundredth birthday!



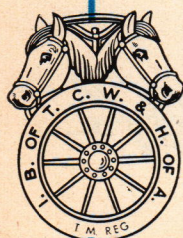
THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

JAMES R. HOFFA, Editor

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Message from the General President



THE problem of the recession demands Congressional action on jobless benefits. The level of unemployment is serious, totaling 5.2 million in March, the highest since 1941. Over one-third of the nation's major industrial areas have been classified as areas of large labor surplus.

The present unemployment insurance system is failing to do its job adequately. Only six out of every ten jobless workers are drawing unemployment benefits. Thousands have been jobless so long they have exhausted their benefit rights. According to Secretary of Labor Mitchell, an estimated 2.3 million workers will exhaust their benefits in 1958, because only eight out of 51 states and territories provide benefits for as long as 26 weeks.

Those who are drawing benefits are averaging less than \$30 per week, or only about one-third of past weekly earnings. These benefits are too small to pay for the most basic bills.

When unemployment compensation laws were first passed, benefit levels were set at approximately one-half the average earnings. In 1939, 45 states and territories paid maximum unemployment benefits which represented 55 per cent or more of average weekly wages. In 1958, only three states paid such benefits.

Benefit levels have to be greater, and payable for longer periods—both in justice and to achieve greater stability in our national economy. To meet these needs:

1. We call on Congress to extend coverage to all unemployed workers. (Only 18 states, for example, now provide coverage in establishments of one or more employees.)
2. We call on Congress to raise benefits to at least 50 per cent of wage loss.
3. We call on Congress to extend the duration of benefits to provide for 39 weeks' duration instead of 26 weeks.

Pay for jobless workers is an economic stabilizer. An improved jobless benefits system would give a greater measure of security to workers and their families, and also aid the entire economy. Unemployment insurance automatically pours millions of dol-

lars back into the economy to replace lost wages. By sustaining purchasing power, it enables workers and their families to keep on buying and in turn encourages business to keep on producing and to keep men and women at work.

Our economic health depends on the maintenance of steady consumer income. Justice and the common good demand long-range, permanent safeguards against the impact of recession or depression. Congressional action is long overdue.

Within our International Union, we are proceeding with our pledge to correct whatever needs correction in our operations. This issue contains a report on what we are doing about the question of trusteeships (see pages 3 and 4). As of now, about 60 per cent of the locals which were in trusteeship last Oct. 1 (63 out of 104) have been returned to autonomy or are in the process of regaining self-government. We are studying the situation in the remaining trusteeship locals and everything possible will be done to take them out of trusteeship, consistent with the welfare of the members.

On the economic front, our Union is proceeding with our program to obtain the best possible benefits for our members. Those who slander us by minimizing our gains are engaged in wishful thinking. This issue contains several important items about our record in this area (see the report on Dr. Leiter's speech, page 5).

We currently are engaged in large-scale negotiations on several fronts, notably the West Coast and New England freight negotiations, and the Montgomery Ward negotiations, which have just begun. In these negotiations and in all of our many activities, the Teamsters Union will continue to achieve the highest standard of representation and democracy for our membership.

State of the Union

Hoffa Policy to Restore Autonomy

Union Moves on Trusteeships

A TOTAL of 63 Teamster locals—out of 104 in trusteeship six months ago—have been restored to self-government or are in the process of regaining autonomy, General President James R. Hoffa has announced.

The situations in each of the remaining 41 trusteeship locals are being reviewed by the International Union. Autonomy will be restored as soon as possible in each case, consistent with the best interests of the members of those locals, President Hoffa said.

The 41 remaining trusteeship locals have a total membership of only 51,090, or only 3.4% of the union's 1,500,000 members. They comprise only 4.6% of the IBT's 887 local unions.

In a letter sent to all trusteeship locals by President Hoffa shortly after he assumed office, he said: "It is my desire and policy as General President that each local union enjoy its own autonomy."

As of mid-April, 42 Teamster locals had been taken out of trusteeship, and another 21 were preparing to regain autonomy in the near future through election of officers.

Trusteeship Reasons

President Hoffa explained that various reasons have prevented immediate action to remove the remaining locals from trusteeship. About half of them are financially unable to operate independently of the International Union at the present time. In other instances, the locals are involved in litigation, are considering amalgamation, are in a state of disorganization, or do not have sufficiently large memberships as yet to operate independently.

Of the 41 locals remaining tempo-

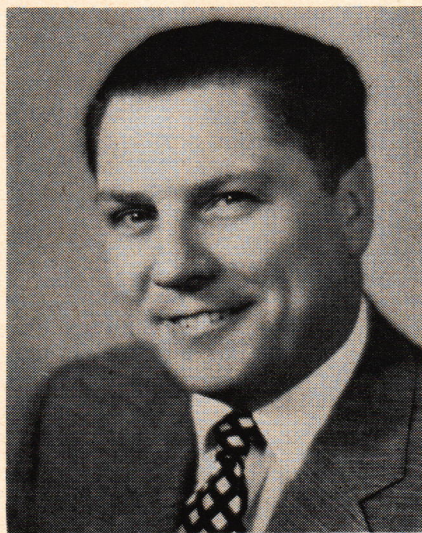
rarily in trusteeship, 23 have memberships of less than 1,000. Of these, 13 have less than 500 members, 10 have less than 300 members, and three have less than 100 members.

Only one has more than 4,000 members, only three have between 3,000-4,000 members, and only three have between 2,000-3,000 members. The remaining ten locals have between 1,000-2,000 members.

Six months ago, the 104 trusteeship locals had a total membership of 143,510, or 9.5% of the total membership. Some 89,656 members are involved in those locals which have been removed from trusteeship, or which will regain autonomy in the near future.

(See trusteeship report, page 4)

Labor leaders in and out of the Teamsters have long contended that the trusteeship system is the only reasonable solution to the inability of a



PRESIDENT HOFFA
Announces Trusteeship Removals.

local union to conduct its own affairs.

Such inability can arise from such diverse causes as insufficient income to perform necessary services for the rank-and-file; failure to discharge duties, under the contract, to employers; heavy debts incurred in strike situations; factional disputes which prevent negotiations, service to the membership, or payment of bills; newly-organized locals which depend upon International Union assistance to conduct organizing campaigns and build membership; or instances of corruption or dishonesty in the leadership of the local union.

Maintains Standards

Without some means to place local unions under the direct supervision of the International Union, there would be no way to oversee the operations of a large, decentralized organization such as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in order to maintain standards or protect the welfare of the membership, officials have pointed out.

Under the Teamster Constitution, the General President is empowered to place a local union in trusteeship upon information that any of the officers of a local union "are dishonest or incompetent, or that such organizations are not being conducted in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the International Union." However, the Constitution requires hearings within the local union on the question of trusteeship, and provides for appeals to the General Executive Board or to the Teamster Convention.

The Constitution, as adopted last October at the Teamster Convention, further provides that "no temporary

(Continued on page 14)

State of the Union

Trusteeship Report

The following local unions have been restored to self-government as of April 20, 1958:

Local	City	Trustee
71	Charlotte, N. C.	A. L. Gunter
78	Oakland, Calif.	W. J. Conboy
81	Portland, Ore.	Clyde Crosby
87	Bakersfield, Calif.	George Mock
94	Visalia, Calif.	Joseph Morrill
106	Montreal, Canada	Albert Evans
155	Detroit, Mich.	R. J. Bennett
166	San Bernardino, Calif.	John Annand
171	Roanoke, Va.	L. A. Trainham
196	Los Angeles, Calif.	John Annand
223	Portland, Ore.	Lloyd Hildreth
231	Bellingham, Wash.	Eugene Monahan
255	Portland, Ore.	Frank Brewster
288	Superior, Wis.	John T. O'Brien
294	Albany, N. Y.	R. F. DePerno
333	Baltimore, Md.	W. F. Campbell
347	West Frankfort, Ill.	H. J. Gibbons
350	San Francisco, Calif.	W. J. Conboy
439	Stockton, Calif.	George Mock
465	Seattle, Wash.	Frank Brewster
496	Boston, Mass.	N. P. Morrissey
509	Columbia, S. C.	A. L. Gunter
512	Jacksonville, Fla.	C. A. Mandoiza
563	Appleton, Wis.	John T. O'Brien
574	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	H. J. Gibbons
684	Eureka, Calif.	George Mock
760	Yakima, Wash.	Frank Brewster
789	Fairmont, W. Va.	E. A. Carter
822	Norfolk, Va.	L. A. Trainham
823	Joplin, Mo.	J. R. Hoffa
838	Kansas City, Mo.	Roy Williams
855	St. John's, Newf'dl'd.	Albert Evans
864	Rolla, Mo.	H. J. Gibbons
876	Salisbury, Md.	Clifford Kohne
895	Albany, N. Y.	R. F. DePerno
902	Detroit, Mich.	J. R. Hoffa
905	Denver, Colo.	E. D. Woodard
912	Santa Cruz, Calif.	Jos. Diviny
959	Anchorage, Alaska	F. Verschueren
968	Houston, Tex.	M. W. Miller

(Two other former trusteeship locals are no longer in existence. Local 183, Fairbanks, Alaska, merged with Local 959. Local 510, State of Nebraska, ceased operations.)

The following local unions have scheduled meetings for nomination and election of officers, and will be removed from trusteeship upon completion of same:

Local	City	Trustee
21	Hannibal, Mo.	H. J. Gibbons
55	Asheville, N. C.	A. L. Gunter
245	Springfield, Mo.	H. J. Gibbons
279	Decatur, Ill.	J. R. Hoffa
295	New York, N. Y.	N. P. Morrissey
309	Seattle, Wash.	Frank Brewster
391	Greensboro, N. C.	A. L. Gunter
413	Columbus, Ohio	J. R. Hoffa
596	Philadelphia, Pa.	L. N. Steinberg
614	Pontiac, Mich.	J. R. Hoffa

Local	City	Trustee
795	Wichita, Kans.	J. R. Hoffa
963	Bradford, Pa.	H. A. Tevis

The following locals are in the process of returning to self-government and will schedule elections in the near future:

Local	City	Trustee
16	Grand Junction, Colo.	E. D. Woodard
26	Danville, Ill.	J. R. Hoffa
247	Detroit, Mich.	J. R. Hoffa
256	San Francisco, Calif.	Jos. Diviny
497	Akron, Ohio	Wm. Presser
612	Birmingham, Ala.	C. A. Mandoiza
722	Ottawa, Ill.	John T. O'Brien
770	New York, N. Y.	Thos. Hickey
955	Kansas City, Mo.	H. J. Gibbons

The following locals, now in trusteeship, are under study by the International Union and the Board of Monitors:

Local	City	Trustee
10	Omaha, Nebr.	J. R. Hoffa
23	Johnson City, Tenn.	F. J. Murtha
42	Lynn, Mass.	N. P. Morrissey
46	Peru, Ill.	J. T. O'Brien
151	Vancouver, B. C.	Jas. Scott
176	Dayton, Ohio	J. R. Hoffa
179	Joliet, Ill.	J. T. O'Brien
222	Salt Lake City, Utah	John Annand
248	Los Angeles, Calif.	Paul Jones
249	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Einar Mohn
261	New Castle, Pa.	Norman Kegel
307	Casper, Wyo.	E. D. Woodard
351	Vancouver, B. C.	C. A. Gower
369	Muncie, Ind.	J. R. Hoffa
390	Miami, Fla.	M. W. Miller
405	St. Louis, Mo.	H. J. Gibbons
428	Steubenville, Ohio	J. R. Hoffa
445	Yonkers, N. Y.	Thos. Hickey
447	St. Louis, Mo.	J. R. Hoffa
451	Seattle, Wash.	Frank Brewster
500	Kodiak, Alaska	F. Verschueren
506	Auburn, N. Y.	R. F. DePerno
508	Toledo, Ohio	L. N. Steinberg
556	Walla Walla, Wash.	Walter Zemeck
621	Knoxville, Tenn.	C. A. Mandoiza
630	Los Angeles, Calif.	John Annand
659	Omaha, Nebr.	J. R. Hoffa
725	Chicago, Ill.	J. T. O'Brien
733	Pittsburgh, Pa.	H. Tevis
825	Baltimore, Md.	Clifford Kohne
826	New York, N. Y.	Thos. Hickey
833	Jefferson City, Mo.	H. J. Gibbons
839	Pasco, Wash.	Frank Brewster
842	Vancouver, B. C.	Jas. Scott
865	Santa Maria, Calif.	John Annand
879	Hamilton, Ontario	J. R. Hoffa
880	Windsor, Ontario	J. R. Hoffa
900	Pendleton, Ore.	Frank Brewster
946	Pittsburgh, Pa.	H. Tevis
976	Odgen, Utah	John Annand
986	Los Angeles, Calif.	John Annand

Teamster Named 'Man of Year'

A Teamster has won the "Man of the Year for 1958" award given annually by the City of Hope National Medical Center in Los Angeles, Calif.

Fred Keldorf, president of Teamsters Joint Council 17 in Rochester, N. Y., was selected from a list of dozens of union personalities nominated for the award on the basis of "his contributions to the cause of labor and to his community at large."

The award will be presented to Keldorf at a dinner in his honor in Rochester in the fall.

City of Hope is the world-famous hospital built by labor contributions throughout the nation, and which provides free hospitalization and medical care to thousands of needy unionists.

Each year, the City of Hope presents this award to an outstanding unionist. Samuel Moskovitz, national labor director for the City of Hope, said Keldorf was selected for the "Torch" award by the award committee this year because of his outstanding record in support of labor's basic philosophy and program, and because of his untiring efforts to tie his normal union activities with community campaigns of special merit.

Keldorf, who is business representative of Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Local 645 in Rochester, arrives at the City of Hope Medical Center on May 3 to discuss details of the presentation with the hospital's board of directors.

Until several months ago, Keldorf

was president of the New York State Union Label and Service Trades Department, and has served on the Board of Directors of the Rochester Community Chest for many years, personally assuming the task of promoting

Community Chest drives within organized labor.

He also is now serving or has served on nearly all of the major community agencies dealing with the welfare of people in the community.

Economist Praises Teamsters

THE record of the Teamsters Union in representing its membership was "set straight" in a recent speech by an independent economist.

Dr. Robert D. Leiter, economics professor at City College of New York who has made an extensive study of Teamster operations, declared "the Teamsters Union stands out among unions in the size and scope of the benefits it has won for its rank and file."

He also declares that Teamster organizing efforts present "a truly remarkable showing, unmatched by any other union and approached only by a few."

His speech has just been reprinted by Teamsters Joint Council 13 in St. Louis in its "Labor in Mid-America" reprint series. The speech was originally given in January in St. Louis before rank-and-file delegates from Teamsters Local 688.

In his speech, Dr. Leiter asserted:

"One doesn't have to look far or search long to find criticism of your union and your leaders. There is a sort of psychology of a band wagon which has seized hold and many persons have jumped on. I don't think it is right to neglect or minimize the gains and advances of this union. . . .

Organizing

"Between 1952 and 1957, when the entire labor movement with about 190 national and international unions increased its membership by about 1,700,000 workers, the Teamsters added nearly 300,000 to their rolls. This represents one-sixth of the total. . . .

"It is a truly remarkable showing, unmatched by any other union and approached only by a few.

. . . I have often groped for explanations of this success. I don't know that it is possible to prove anything. But I propose that a leading factor is the energy and ability of the organizers and the careful and thorough planning of those who direct them. . . .

Contracts

"The main purpose of a union, however, is not to grow but rather to advance the conditions under which its members work. . . . Here again the Teamsters Union has made its mark.

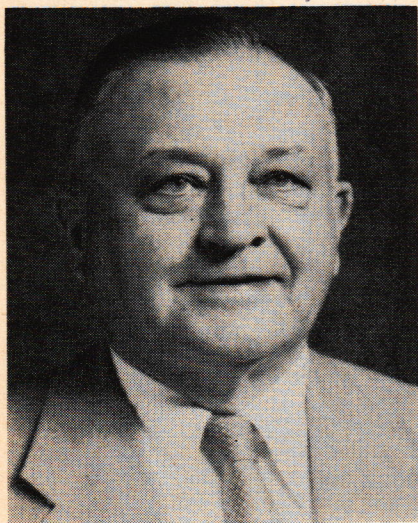
"It stands out among unions in the size and scope of the benefits it has won for its rank and file.

"The records have been compiled by the United States Departments of Commerce and of Labor. The figures show with respect to wages that, though truck drivers and warehousemen were earning \$200 a year less than manufacturing workers in 1943, they received nearly \$800 more in 1955. In the past decade and a half, trucking has moved from a low-paying industry to one which pays high wages. . . .

Fringes

"I don't have to tell you about the remarkable gains the Teamsters Union has made in the area of fringe benefits. . . . It is reasonable to conclude from the 1956 report of the Douglas Subcommittee, submitted to the United States Senate, that all the moneys involved are under strict supervision and fully accounted for."

Professor Leiter, who has made a thorough coast-to-coast study of the operations of the IBT, is the author of the book, "The Teamsters Union," published last September by Bookman Associates.



FRED KELDORF
"Man of Year"

Gibbons Points Out Fallacies

McClellan Wrong on Englander

A CHARGE by the McClellan Committee that the Teamsters contract with the Englander Co. was "shocking" has been described as "totally without foundation in fact" by Harold J. Gibbons, Executive Assistant to the General President.

Gibbons, who took a leading part in the negotiations as director of the National Warehouse Division, said "the Englander charges, in the Committee's characteristic fashion, were based on incomplete and inaccurate testimony, and are absolutely false."

Gibbons cited the Committee's report that the contract "resulted in forced entry of employees into a union not of their choice."

He said an accurate survey (see chart) shows that the Englander employees who became members of the Teamsters Union "in every case signified their wishes either in N.L.R.B.-sponsored elections, or by signing authorization cards showing a majority choice. This information was available to the Committee if they were interested in facts."

He cited another portion of the report which asserted: "Nine plants of the Englander Co. were suddenly placed under Teamsters' jurisdiction with the employees treated as chattels and denied the right of exercising free choice."

Membership Voted

Gibbons declared that "in every case, the local union had to negotiate local items, and in every case the membership of the local union voted upon the contract before it went into effect." (See chart)

He said that "in organizing and negotiating a contract with a company which previously had resisted unionism bitterly, and in which employees received extremely low wages, we were successful in achieving increases amounting to 20 cents per hour in wages, plus job classification increases, health and welfare, and pension benefits."

He said company figures reveal that the three-year contract cost the company a total of \$680,306 for 14 plants covering about 1,000 employees. "Is there anything wrong with

a contract like that?" he asked.

Gibbons said the Committee in one instance mentioned a janitor who was receiving only \$1.22½ per hour. "What they did not mention was that he was receiving \$1.00 per hour before we negotiated the first contract."

He said "the company has also agreed to raise wages of any classifications that are paid less than those prevailing in the area in the mattress industry."



HAROLD GIBBONS
Refutes Englander Charges.

Gibbons also referred to the Committee's report that two West Coast Teamster locals which did not participate in the master agreement had higher wages under their contract.

"It is a fact, and was so testified before the committee, that West Coast rates in all industries are typically higher than those prevailing elsewhere in the country."

Bargaining History

"In addition, it should be remembered that the West Coast had a history of collective bargaining in the San Leandro plant since 1951, which automatically gave it bargaining advantages compared with a first contract."

"It must be remembered that the Teamsters Union is trying to overcome a great many gross violations of hu-

man dignity that the Englander Co. has engaged in over the last two decades. This is a task that cannot be completed in one or two years' time."

He said that "any differentials existing between East Coast and West Coast rates cannot be attributed to the master agreement. As a matter of fact, the master agreement envisioned getting into the question of inter-city inequities as soon as possible."

Gibbons explained that 12 Englander plants throughout the central, southern, and eastern U. S. were ultimately covered by the master agreement. Two West Coast locals—at San Leandro and Los Angeles, Calif.—negotiated separately because of higher wage rates existing in that area.

He said that the first Englander plant to be organized by the Teamsters was at San Leandro in 1951. In the summer of 1955, plants at Chicago and Michigan City, Ind., were organized and contracts were negotiated by the local unions representing the employees.

In August, 1955, the Teamsters won two more N.L.R.B. elections at Englander plants in Houston (by a vote of 44-3) and in Dallas (by a vote of 36-2). In September of that year, the Englander Co. gave written recognition to the Teamsters local at its Los Angeles plant when the local union produced signed authorization cards showing an overwhelming majority in favor of Teamsters representation.

First Meeting

At this time, the Teamsters represented more than half of the estimated 1,000 Englander employees in the 14 plants. Because of increasing organization activity by the Teamsters at Englander plants across the country, in a joint campaign with the Upholsterers International Union, company and union officials met in an informal session in Chicago in August, 1955.

Gibbons explained that the company and union agreed to try to negotiate a master agreement which would cover the local unions already organized, and would serve as a pattern

(Continued on page 30)

State of the Union

The Englander Box Score

The following charts document: 1) The history of Englander organizational activities in 1955 and 1956, showing in each case that a majority of the employees chose the Teamsters Union as bargaining representatives, and proving false the McClellan Committee charge of "forced entry of

employees into a union not of their choice." 2) The history of the rank-and-file vote on the Englander master agreement, both the first contract, and wage increase supplements in 1956 and 1957, again proving false the Committee's charge that employees "were treated as chattels."

VOTE OF RANK AND FILE ON MASTER ENGLANDER AGREEMENT

Local	City	Approx. Number of People		Vote Cast by Plant Membership								
				Original Agreement 1955			1956 Supplement			1957 Supplement		
		1955	1957	yes	no	Date Met	yes	no	Date Met	yes	no	Date Met
82	Boston, Mass.	84	62	45	3	2-20-56	unanimous		10- 2-56	18	15	10-25-57
298	Michigan City, Ind.	100	100	**			unanimous			1	14	10-57
330	De Kalb, Ill.	126	83	signing of 120 cards considered as acceptance			42	12	9-27-56	34	5	10-22-57
391	Greensboro, N. C.	53	57	29	0	3- 5-56	19	0	10-56	19	0	10-56
570	Baltimore, Md.	52	35	28	4	2- 8-56	unanimous		9-20-56	10	0	10-24-57
612	Birmingham, Ala.	16	0	50	0	8-16-56				closed		
636	Pittsburgh, Pa.	70	54	42	5	3-22-56	37	16	10- 1-56	29	18	10-24-57
688	St. Louis, Mo.	85	80	unanimous		10-55	unanimous		9-27-56	63	0	10-22-57
714	Chicago, Ill.	220	195	**			unanimous		10- 2-56	193	2	10-57
745	Dallas, Tex.	38	35	21	0	11- 6-55	15	0	9-28-56	18	0	10-23-57
956	Kansas City	67	50	58	0	11- 7-55	0	55	10- 1-56	15	0	10-24-57
968	Houston, Tex.	50	45	approved by members fall of 1955			26	14	9-20-56	11	26	10-24-57

** Chicago and Michigan City agreements provided almost same economic conditions as Master Englander Contract. Chicago Agreement was approved on 9-9-55 by a vote of 156-0. Differences between the two agreements were explained to 714 membership at next regular meeting and it was unanimously agreed to shift to Master Agreement. Michigan City membership also approved.

ENGLANDER ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES 1955 - 1956

Local	City	Approx. Number People	Authorization Cards		NLRB Representation Election			Under Previous IBT Agreement
			Number	Date	yes	no	date	
82	Boston	84	80	2-20-56				
298	Michigan City	100			x		summer 1955	yes
330	De Kalb	126	120	1-56				
391	Greensboro	53	31	3-5-56				
570	Baltimore	52	37	2-8-56				
612	Birmingham	16 to 150 *	12 (out of 16)	5-56				
636	Pittsburgh	75	71	3-22-56				
688	St. Louis	80	69	10-1-55				
714	Chicago	220	181	9-55				yes
745	Dallas	38			36	2	8-30-55	
956	Kansas City	70	68	10-55				
968	Houston	50			44	3	8-19-55	

* The number of people in the Birmingham Shell Plant varied tremendously. In early 1956 there were 16 people; in the fall of 1956 there were 150 and in the the fall of 1957 the plant was closed.

Negotiations Begin With Montgomery Ward Co.

Negotiations for a new contract with Montgomery Ward began April 29 in Chicago, with an 11-man negotiating committee leading the way for 34 Teamster locals whose contracts expire May 31, General President James R. Hoffa has announced.

Don Peters, chairman of the Teamsters Montgomery Ward Council, said "there are certain basic issues between the company and our union which we were unable to resolve in previous negotiations. It is my hope that we can get over these hurdles and achieve the kind of contract that our membership demands."

The 34 locals represent a total of 63 Montgomery Ward units represented by the Teamsters Union, comprising a membership of about 21,000, Peters said.

He said that seven additional units have recently chosen the Teamsters as their bargaining representatives. They are located at Perry, Iowa; Denison, Iowa; Red Bluff, Calif.; Klamath

Falls, Oreg.; Houston, Tex.; Scottsbluff, Nebr.; and Rome, N. Y. They are included in the current negotiations.

All locals have been invited to send representatives to the negotiating sessions, he said.

Members of the negotiating committee are: Peters; Sam Baron, field director of the National Warehouse Division; Charles Bub, Albany, N. Y.; William Wooten, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Prifril, St. Paul, Minn.; William Ethridge, Kansas City, Mo.; Jack Estabrook, Portland, Oreg.; Tom Connors, Oakland, Calif.; Pat Minor, Fort Worth, Tex.; Walter Sperling, Iowa Conference; and Kenneth Hester, Chicago.

President Hoffa, who has led Montgomery Ward negotiations in previous years, asserted that the International Union will give its full support to the forthcoming negotiations.

Brewster Upheld In Appeals Court

The conviction of Frank Brewster for contempt of Congress has been overruled by the United States Court of Appeals in a two-to-one decision.

Brewster and IBT International Vice President Einar Mohn were indicted for contempt of Congress for challenging the authority of the Senate



FRANK BREWSTER

Hoffa Calls for "No Discrimination"

General President James R. Hoffa, in a letter to all local unions, has urged the practice of "non-discrimination because of race, color, or creed" throughout the International Union.

He said this policy was reaffirmed at the February meeting of the General Executive Board. "However, to simply reaffirm this policy means nothing unless we are prepared to take positive action."

He specifically urged each local union "to assist in obtaining employment for everyone, regardless of race, color or creed."

Equal Opportunity

"As members of the American labor movement, we support every tenet of Americanism. Equal opportunity is one of those tenets," he declared.

President Hoffa asserted that the Teamster policy of non-discrimination "is based not only upon our (union) Constitution, but also upon the traditional belief of the labor movement in the brotherhood of man."

"As Americans, we should be opposed to bigotry and racial discrimination at every turn, and do everything possible to make the Bill of Rights a reality for every citizen."

"On behalf of the General Executive Board, I urge each and every local union to take positive action in this regard."

President Hoffa cited the Teamster Constitution (Section 2, Article II) which declares: "Any person of good moral character, employed in the craft or the various employments over which this International Union has jurisdiction, shall be eligible to membership in this organization."

He wrote that "the General Executive Board asks your full support in enforcing our non-discrimination policy."

Committee on Government Operations (forerunner of the McClellan Committee) to probe the affairs of the Teamsters' Union last year.

As a result of their refusal to testify before this Committee, the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field, headed by Sen. McClellan, was established.

For his refusal to testify, Brewster was convicted in the Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., although he later appeared before the Select Committee and testified freely.

In reversing the conviction, the majority of the appeals judges said it did not think Congress under the Reorganization Act of 1946 gave to the Committee on Government Operations, "with clarity and certainty," the power to investigate labor operations.

The decision means that the indictment against Mohn will probably be dropped. Mohn also testified freely before the Select Committee.

Also vindicated with Brewster in the appeals decision was George Cavano, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 174 in Seattle.

CLC 'Counting On' Teamsters

No Split in Canadian Labor

THERE will be no breach between the Teamsters' Union and the Canadian Labor Congress, CLC President Claude Jodoin told the annual Canadian Teamsters Conference meeting in Winnipeg in late April.

On the contrary, Mr. Jodoin foresaw a major role for the Teamsters in the growth of the Canadian union movement during the years of expansion that lie ahead.

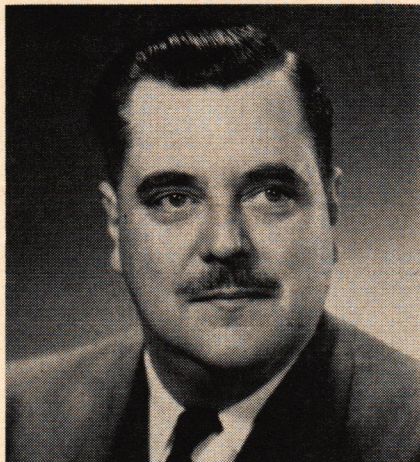
Jurisdictional problems, "piggybacking," membership and contract gains, and the owner-operator question highlighted topics discussed at the Conference held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

General President James R. Hoffa sent his greetings to the Conference, complimenting the Canadian Teamsters on their gains. "The continued growth of our organization in Canada, in both size and strength, is of vital importance to our International Union, and we will do everything we possibly can to help reach that goal," President Hoffa declared.

I.B.T. Canadian Director I. M. (Casey) Dodds chaired the meeting of over 80 delegates, representing Teamster locals from all across Canada.

Progress Reports

The Annual Conference, devoted to an exchange of progress reports, bargaining developments and new ideas from all Canadian locals, held two general sessions together with caucuses



Claude Jodoin, president, Canadian Congress of Labour, addressed Canadian Teamster session.

of the Local and Long Distance Trucking, Construction and Building Materials, Bakery and Dairy and Warehousing and Miscellaneous divisions or trades.

Specific recommendations from each division were brought to the second general session for action.

Economy Growing

At the opening session, CLC President Jodoin, who with CLC Executive Vice President Gordon G. Cushing was guest speaker, told the delegates that the CLC expected the Teamsters to participate in the growth of the Congress in its organizational activities in the years to come.

Mr. Jodoin emphatically refuted the

notion that disassociation of the Congress from the I.B.T. was contemplated by the Congress.

The Canadian economy, he said, was bound to improve and grow over the long run, and he fully expected the Teamsters to play their part in the growth of unionism in Canada, within the ranks of the CLC.

A problem to all divisions—the owner-operator—was contained in recommendations from the divisions, who called for a study of the contractual safeguards required to ensure that owner-operators do not tear down contracts. The general session unanimously agreed to ask the research department of the Teamsters International office in Washington to send materials and suggestions for the guidance of Canadian locals.

'Piggybacking Studied'

The Construction and Building Materials division forwarded a recommendation that the Canadian Conference seek ways to solve problems of jurisdiction between I.B.T. drivers and those of other international unions. The general session agreed to review past arrangements and concessions granted by the I.B.T. and ascertain what areas were open to I.B.T. jurisdiction. The Conference agreed to seek meetings with international unions infringing on Teamster jurisdiction to "firm up" I.B.T. rights.

The Trucking division was most concerned with the problem of "piggybacking," and with finding the tech-



In the general session of the Canadian Teamsters' meeting all provinces were represented. Meeting was held in Winnipeg.

niques required to preserve Teamster job opportunities. The general session unanimously agreed to foster meetings of the co-ordinating committee and Canadian locals with a view to finding a solution to this problem.

Survey Approved

The Conference agreed to accept a recommendation by the Warehousing and Miscellaneous division asking the International office's research department to undertake a survey of organized and unorganized warehousing operations in Canada, with the object of ascertaining how organization might best proceed. The resolution called for special attention to corporation

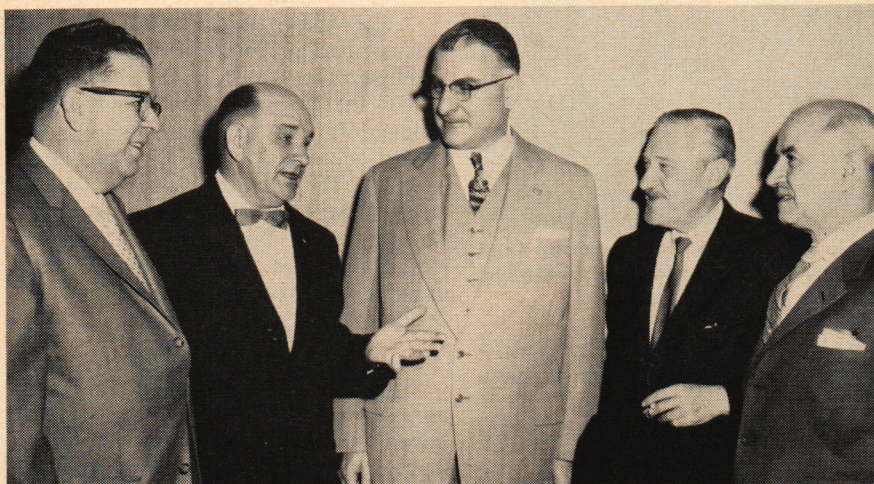
and companies operating both in Canada and the U. S. A.

All divisions' recommendations were passed unanimously by the general session. The theme of greater co-ordination for improved organization and working conditions was emphasized throughout.

Officers Listed

Canadian Conference officers and officials attending included Canadian Co-ordinating Committee Chairman Tom Lees (representing Ontario); Secretary Jean Lariviere of Montreal; Gerald Keddy (Maritimes); Ralph Mattes (Manitoba); Bob Scott (Sas-

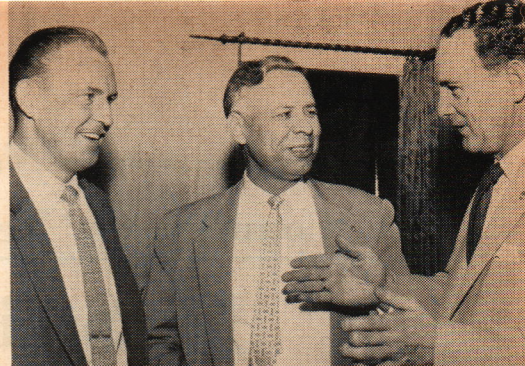
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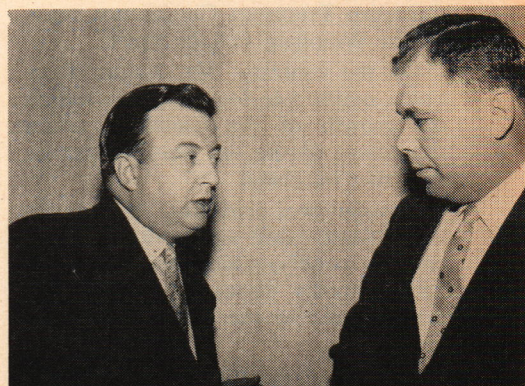
Gordon Cushing, executive vice president, Canadian Congress of Labour, welcomed the Teamsters to the conference session. Shown above from left are Frank Fitzsimmons, L.U. 299, Detroit, Mich.; I. M. (Casey) Dodds, international representative; Mr. Cushing; Sam Baron, field director, National Warehouse Division, Washington, D. C. and L. J. Decker, of the Eastern Conference.



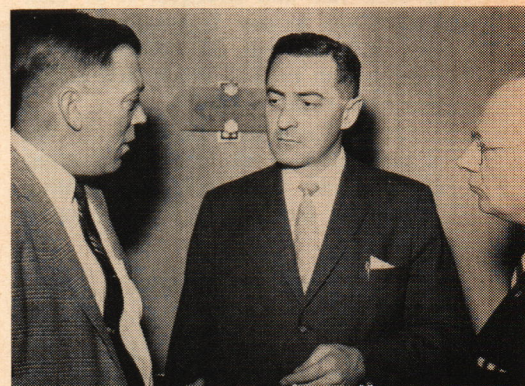
Teamster delegates check with the research secretary before sessions begin. Left to right—John Lariviere, Eastern Conference, Montreal, Que.; I. J. Thompson, Central Conference, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Bernadette Wright, research secretary; I. M. (Casey) Dodds, international representative; Ralph Mattes, J.C. 86 president and Tom Lees (seated), chairman, Co-ordinating Council of Teamsters.



Stan Harrod, L.U. 879, Hamilton, Ont., left, and James Groat, field representative, Central Conference, Winnipeg, Man., listen as W. R. Henderson, L.U. 879, Hamilton, relates an experience.



John Lariviere, left, Eastern Conference, Montreal, Que., chats with Thomas Owens, Washington, D. C.



T. M. Thomson, Toronto, Phil Cutler, Eastern Conference, and Jack Robinson, Research Director for Canada in an informal conversation.

The Co-ordinating Council poses for a photo. Seated (left to right) John Lariviere, Eastern Conference, Montreal, Que.; Robert Scott, L.U. 987 president, Calgary, Alta.; I. M. (Casey) Dodds, international representative, and G. Keddy, executive board member, L.U. 927, Halifax, N. S. Standing are Ralph Mattes, left, J.C. 86 president, and Tom Lees, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council of Teamsters.



Rep. O'Konski Changes Views On Teamster-Ward Situation

RESPONSIBLE public officials are learning the wisdom of checking the facts before repeating anti-Teamster "smears."

Representative Alvin E. O'Konski, Wisconsin Republican, found himself a victim of false propaganda issued by Electrical Workers President James Carey, who became irked when he was unable to help the Retail Clerks International Association in their dispute with Montgomery Ward, and cast reflections upon successful negotiations by the Teamsters.

Following Carey's child-like blast, IBT Vice President Einar Mohn wrote to Illinois Senator Paul H. Douglas, carefully documenting the history of the Teamsters' tough negotiating sessions with Montgomery Ward (reprinted in full in the March, 1958, issue of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER*).

Mr. O'Konski, on the basis of false and inaccurate statements furnished him, spoke disparagingly of the Teamster-Ward pact in a February 3 speech before the House.

Upon learning the true situation, Mr. O'Konski displayed decency and courage in returning to the floor of the House on March 20 to correct his remarks. His statement was as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I expressed myself on the question of labor-management stability and how essential it was to the economic well-being of our country. In the course of these remarks, I had occasion to speak about the relations between Montgomery Ward and the Teamsters Union.

"I should like, if I may, to put in the *Record* some of the things I have discovered about the battle the Teamsters Union has had in its dealings with this company. It is a story of a fierce and persistent struggle, dating back to 1939 when the Teamsters forced the company to sign the first contract after strikes which lasted 10 long months.

"In each and every instance since that time the Teamsters have won recognition only after they have forced upon the company National Labor Relations Board-conducted elections which showed that the employees wanted them to serve as collective bargaining agents. Never once has the company willingly conceded that the Teamsters Union was the rightful agent until an election, conducted by the NLRB, so certified. And

even today, the company will deal with the Teamsters for employees only in those areas or stores where certification has been established beyond any doubt by an election. This demonstrates rather conclusively that there is no collusion between Montgomery Ward and the Teamsters Union.

"My study of the situation brought to light facts about the Montgomery Ward-Teamsters Union relationship which I feel are truly reflective of the hard bargaining which is necessary to deal with this company.

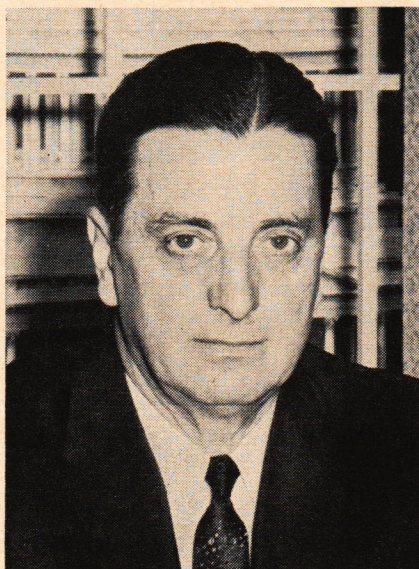
"In the contract negotiations of 1957, a settlement was arrived at only after a strike had been authorized and financial support pledged by the International Union. The negotiations extended from March until mid-July, with top officials of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service participating actively in the discussions after mid-May and using their vast experience and good offices to break the stalemate and avoid a disastrous strike.

"It seems to me that this one case history, involving 4½ months of negotiations, bespeaks the company's attitude in unmistakable terms. It hardly gives credence to the widely circulated charge that Teamster General President James R. Hoffa can walk into the office of Montgomery Ward President John A. Barr and come out a couple of hours later with a signed contract.

"My study has satisfied me that Ward officials recognized the Teamsters were becoming impatient and that, since authorization had been granted by the International Union for a strike, the company feared the economic consequences. So Ward found it expedient to settle on the best possible terms.

"This agreement on the fundamental issues did not constitute a so-called master contract but became a pattern for the drafting and signing of individual contracts between the company's mail-order houses, warehouses, and stores and the local union having jurisdiction.

"It is my understanding that Montgomery Ward and the Teamsters are about to start negotiating a new agreement to replace the one in force which expires on May 31. For that reason I would like the *Record* to show what I have discovered to be the facts surrounding the relationship between the parties concerned."



REP. O'KONSKI

Lady Teamster Writes Her 17th Novel

YOU have to be expert to do it, but a San Francisco "lady Teamster" thinks about writing books while pounding her adding machine.

Mrs. Dana Lyon, a member of Local 856, is successful at adding numbers and composing stories at the same time, because her 17th novel, "The Lost One," has just been published by Harper and Bros.

Her earlier book, "The Tentacles," was purchased last summer by M-G-M and is expected to go into production soon. Movie columnist Hedda Hopper has mentioned the possibility of Ingrid Bergman for the lead role.

Mrs. Lyon, who heads the statistical department for the Northern California Teamsters Security Fund, believes "a writer needs pressure to do the best work he or she can."

As proof of it, she wrote "The Lost One" by rising early every morning and writing in the office for two hours every day before starting time. Critics have called it her best book.

Thriller

A book designed to "make your hair stand on end," it is a psychological study of an unusual kidnapping, and was bought recently by an English publisher as well.

Mrs. Lyon became interested in writing while she was in high school. "Writing is hard work," she says, but she was interested enough to stay at it. One of her earlier books, "The Frightened Child," was bought by the movies and became a 20th Century-Fox success called "The House on Telegraph Hill," starring William Lundigan.

About six years ago, she explains, "I felt 'written out,' and wanted to get a job as far removed from writing as possible. Statistics seemed to fill the bill."

She went to work for the Teamsters in San Francisco, and the adding machine brought back her desire to write.

Mrs. Lyon says, "I've stayed on this job longer than any other job I've ever had, principally because I have the nicest boss I've ever had"—Kenneth Carlson, administrator of the Teamster Security Fund in Northern California.

"But I also like the job because I



MRS. DANA LYON

like to stay busy. People think writers make a lot of money. Actually, the income from writing is uncertain, and I'm not a gambler," she says.

In addition to "The Tentacles" and

"House on Telegraph Hill," Mrs. Lyon collaborated on another book which has just been released as a movie.

Some years ago, a group of writers affiliated with the San Francisco branch of the Mystery Writers of America—including Dana Lyon—wrote a book called "The Marble Forest."

Recently, the book was bought by an independent movie producer and became a movie known as "Macabre." Originally scheduled to be shown in "art" theaters, it received such advance raves that the producers are planning to give it wide distribution.

Mrs. Lyon doesn't plan to stop now. Referring to her latest book, she says, "I haven't caught up on my sleep yet, but when I do there will be another book forthcoming, even more murderous than the first 17. As a matter of fact, while I sit at my adding machine, I'm already evolving a new story idea in my mind."

Not every statistician can do it. But Mrs. Lyon's books—both kinds—are all in good condition.

Big Business Mounts Huge Anti-Labor Crusade

CONGRESSMEN are receiving an unprecedented "flood of anti-union propaganda" from big business, according to Representative Elmer J. Holland (Dem., Pennsylvania).

He said the mailbags of public officials were jammed with "business-inspired" pamphlets, letters and books designed to spur legislation to curb labor's power.

"This is no accident," he said. "It's part and parcel of a well-planned plot to destroy the gains of labor and stop labor's progress. It looks as though these anti-labor forces think they have the opening now and intend to move in for the kill."

Holland said union officials "better begin to tell their side of the story" to offset the anti-union letter-writing campaign.

The Printing Industry of America is waging a campaign against the union label.

President George Canary of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America called the program "an open attempt to undermine unions" and said it is actually a drive for an open shop.

A special industry committee has offered its business members a sticker which can be pasted around the union label on a printed piece received in the mail. It carries these words: "We cannot with clear conscience do business with you or support your cause so long as you continue to use the label." The printed piece is then presumably returned to the sender.

"This crude threat of a boycott," said President Canary, "is typical of the 19th century thinking carried on by some companies."

Teamster Aid in Strike Praised

A 22-day strike at Safeway Stores in Omaha by two AFL-CIO unions ended April 3 when the Teamsters made good on their pledge to cooperate wherever possible.

General President James R. Hoffa sent Sam Baron, field director for the National Warehouse Division, to Omaha to seek a settlement after the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Retail Clerks Unions struck 14 Safeway stores there. The Teamsters, whose contracts also had expired, were respecting the picket lines.

Baron's efforts in leading the negotiations for all three unions led to a solution of the strike and praise for his "statesmanship" by Meat Cutters vice-president Marvin W. Hook (see box).



SAM BARON

Hook declared "the Safeway Co. was somewhat mystified by our united front."

Settlement

Under terms of the settlement, 208 Teamster drivers and warehousemen in Omaha received substantial wage increases over a two-year period, plus fringe improvements.

The Meat Cutters received wage increases, plus a reduction in hours from 42½ to 40, effective November, 1958, with no reduction in pay. (The Teamsters already had 40 hours).

The Retail Clerks obtained a reduction in hours from 48 to 42½ im-

'Appreciate the Cooperation'

Teamster aid to two AFL-CIO unions in the Safeway strike in Omaha drew praise from a Vice-President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union who participated in the negotiations.

Marvin W. Hook sent the following telegram to Teamster President James R. Hoffa following settlement of the strike (see story):

"I DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE FINE COOPERATION AND THE SUPPORT THAT YOUR SPLENDID ORGANIZATION GAVE US IN OMAHA. SAM BARON IS TO BE COMMENDED FOR HIS STATESMANSHIP AND THE FINE MANNER IN WHICH HE CONDUCTED THE NEGOTIATIONS. THIS WAS A FINE VICTORY FOR ALL THREE ORGANIZATIONS. THE SAFEWAY CO. WAS SOMEWHAT MYSTIFIED BY OUR UNITED FRONT."

mediately with no reduction in pay, plus a wage increase.

A total of 21 stores were affected by the settlement.

Bert Parker, secretary-treasurer of Local 554 in Omaha, declared "the membership was very well satisfied with the contract, and the other unions expressed their appreciation for Teamster efforts in this dispute."

He cited a letter he had received from Joe SilHasek, secretary-treasurer of Meat Cutters Local 44 in Omaha, which expressed thanks "for the wonderful cooperation" and said: "I want to assure you that our membership will be ever mindful of this showing on your part, and that it will be long remembered."

The first meeting of the Teamsters National Safeway Council will be held May 15 and 16 in Phoenix, Ariz., it has been announced by Harold J. Gibbons, executive assistant to the General President and director of the National Warehouse Division.

A total of 70 local unions have been invited to send representatives to this meeting.

The Safeway Council was created by President Hoffa in February, with International Vice-President George Mock from Sacramento as co-ordinator. Joseph Dillon of San Francisco is chairman, and Samuel Smith of Wichita is secretary.

Teamsters Aid Jobless

A St. Louis Teamster local which has led a fight for surplus food distribution to the unemployed has offered a building rent free to the city administration as a distribution center.

Teamsters Local 688 offered a vacant five-story structure in downtown St. Louis as a food depot. The building formerly housed Local 688's Labor Health Institute and the offices of Locals 688, 610 and 405, which since have moved to a modern midtown headquarters.

To meet the growing unemployment crisis in St. Louis, city legislators acted to secure government surplus foods for distribution to unemployed who were not receiving any form of state aid.

Local 688, through its secretary-treasurer, Harold J. Gibbons, and its community action director, Sidney Zagri, had led the fight to secure surplus food assistance. Their goal was to secure surplus foods for all unemployed, including those receiving state aid—general relief, aid to dependent children, blind assistance, old age pensions, and aid to the disabled. However, the city limited distribution to those not receiving any other form of public aid.

To meet the problem of free distribution centers, Local 688 then offered the use of its vacant five-story building in a letter from Mr. Gibbons to St. Louis Mayor Raymond R. Tucker.

Gives Rib to Aid Girl

Harold Burke "Delivers" for His Fellow Man

On the job Harold Burke delivers goods for Safeway Co. in Jersey City.

Off the job, he "delivers" too. He doesn't know how to say "no" when somebody's in trouble.

On Christmas Eve last year, Burke, a member of Local 641, heard a radio appeal over a New York station. The appeal was for a rare type of blood—which Burke has—needed to help save the life of a 12-year old boy (a stranger to him) who was suffering from leukemia. Burke promptly donated blood.

The following day—Christmas morning—Burke drove to the Jersey City Medical Center to call for his wife and their newly-born son, their fourth child. Then he drove almost 100 miles to the hospital in New York State where the Brooklyn boy was confined.

Rode 200 Miles to Aid

When he arrived, he learned the boy was being transferred to Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Burke rode the 200 miles to Philadelphia in an ambulance with the boy, in order to be on hand in case an emergency transfusion was needed. When they arrived at the hospital in Philadel-



TEAMSTER BURKE

phia, Burke donated additional blood. Unfortunately, all efforts failed, and the boy died.

More recently, Burke submitted to an operation for the removal of several ribs, so that the marrow could be used for transplanting to the ribs of another leukemia victim—a 17-year old girl—in an effort to save her life. According to latest reports, her condition is greatly improved.

The details of Burke's latest heroic gesture came to light when he asked for a week's leave of absence so he could undergo the operation for removal of several of his ribs.

Burke, who is 36 years old, saw service during World War II with the U. S. Navy in the Pacific theatre, and has also donated blood to the families of two fellow employees at Safeway in Jersey City. Described as a "Hoffa man all the way," Burke has been a member of Local 641 for 16 years.

Thanks From Parents

When the 12-year old Brooklyn boy died, "Burky" got a letter from the lad's family, which was reward enough for his efforts. It said in part:

"Words cannot express our gratitude to you for all you have done. Our departed son, Leslie, never actually knew just why you stood by so loyally, but God knows, and so did we.

"All that we can say at this time is that the future be as good and kind to you and yours, as you were to us in our darkest hour."

To which the bereaved father of the boy added this personal note: "I must add my personal expression of gratitude and appreciation. This tragedy has been responsible for my meeting a man of noble and generous character of such qualities that exemplify man's closeness to God."

Trusteeships

(Continued from page 3)

trusteeship shall continue more than two years after the date of the decision following the first hearing on the appointment of a trustee, unless the General Executive Board, upon a showing satisfactory to it and set forth in a written decision, determines that such trusteeship be continued under such terms and conditions and for such further period it believes advisable . . ."

In every case of trusteeship, the Constitution provides that the trustee shall report every six months to the General President, containing his recommendation with respect to whether the trusteeship shall be continued or terminated. It further provides that a majority of the members of a local in trusteeship may petition for restora-

tion of self-government, whereupon they shall be accorded a hearing within 30 days, and decision made within 60 days.

Labor Praised

Organized labor's unselfish actions for community welfare are the subject of a feature article in the May issue of *Coronet* Magazine.

The article, entitled "Labor's Labor of Love," says that in times of disaster or need, labor unions have been among the first to volunteer their manpower and money to perform unselfish feats of public service.

Every issue of the TEAMSTER also reveals the many instances in which locals or union members have fulfilled their responsibilities as citizens and members of the community in which they work and live.

Canadian Conference

(Continued from page 10)

katchewan and Alberta); Jack White (British Columbia).

International Brotherhood officers sent by President Hoffa as his representatives included Lewis Harkins, director of the Cannery division; Thomas Owens, director of the National Produce division; William Griffin, director of the National Miscellaneous division; general organizer Al Evans, and Research and Economics director Al Weiss.

From the Eastern Conference: John Greeley (Wholesale units); John Hartigan (Bakery units); and Leon Decker (Dairy units). Frank Fitzsimmons represented the Central Conference, and Charles Gower, the Canadian division of the Western Conference.

Colorado Proposal Blasted

A campaign for a so-called 'right-to-work' law in Colorado has drawn severe criticism from former President Harry S. Truman and Colorado's Democratic Senator John A. Carroll.

Truman, addressing a Denver convention of the National Farmers Union, declared that "such legislation is along the same lines as flexible farm price supports—they're not put into effect for the benefit of the people they're supposed to affect. They're for the benefit of the people who control the money in the country."

Senator Carroll said the "work" drive "is part of a national plan to destroy the basic principles of collective bargaining between management and labor in the state of Colorado."

"As for these outside masterminders, these buttinskis, let them mix and serve their devil's brew elsewhere," Carroll said.

Previously, Colorado Governor Steve McNichols and Denver's Mayor Will Nicholson had spoken out against the "work" proposal, and both Denver daily newspapers have editorially condemned the so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Allen Biggs, editor of the *Rocky Mountain Teamster*, reports that "the 'right-to-work' crowd is busy circulating petitions for 48,111 signatures to make their proposed law a constitutional amendment in Colorado by public referendum in November."

"No one seriously doubts that the signatures will be forthcoming. Organized labor's plan is to defeat the measure at the polls—with a truth campaign."

"A defeatist attitude does not prevail within organized labor in Colorado, and certainly not within the Teamster ranks. But a realistic approach is being taken by all who realize that the tragic mistake has already been made in 18 states."

Copies Available

(Dr. Robert L. Leiter's address on "Economic Achievements of the Teamsters Union" is available in reprint form. Requests for copies should be made to Research Department, Teamsters Joint Council 13, 1641 So. Kingshighway Blvd., St. Louis 10, Mo.) (See page 5.)

Teamster Baldanzi Is Chosen To Head United Textile Workers

THE newly-elected president of the United Textile Workers Union is a Teamster who voted for James R. Hoffa as Teamster president at the October convention in Miami.

He is George Baldanzi, who resigned as secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 866 in Passaic, N. J., last month following his election to the top Textile Workers post March 22.

Baldanzi is a veteran Textile Workers representative who led a number of locals out of the Textile Workers Union of America (formerly CIO) in 1952 on charges it was corrupt.

Executive vice president of TWUA from 1938 to 1952, Baldanzi went with the UTW (formerly AFL) as director of organization, and later became secretary-treasurer of the Oil, Fuel Truck Drivers and Helpers local of the Teamsters in Passaic.

The election of Baldanzi to head the United Textile Workers was a distinct surprise to AFL-CIO leadership.

Probation

The UTW was placed on probation by the AFL-CIO on corruption charges last October 24, and its two top officers were forced to resign. The union was later restored to good standing when it agreed to hold a new convention.

One of AFL-CIO President Meany's associates, Peter McGavin, was placed in charge of the union until a new convention could be held, and McGavin was chairman of the convention.

Baldanzi's record in the labor movement is beyond reproach, and his long and impressive service to the Textile Workers promises strong, aggressive leadership.

Nevertheless, Baldanzi's Teamster affiliation meant he was definitely not a Meany-Reuther choice to head the UTW. Further complicating the Meany-Reuther plan is the fact that the AFL-CIO has been trying to pressure the TWUA and UTW into a merger, and Bal-



GEORGE BALDANZI

danzi split with the TWUA just six years ago.

Baldanzi, however, has promised to proceed with unity meetings. He declared: "We intend to discuss merger with TWUA. However, such a merger must not be made to assure jobs to individuals."

"We will agree to merger if it provides the textile workers with a strong, effective organization protecting their interests. We need such an organization to cope with the giant corporations that control the textile industry."

"We will have to organize a base in the south for wage patterns to be established. It won't be easy. Somehow we must rekindle the spirit of the 1930's and reawaken the minds and hearts of the unorganized workers as we did in the early Roosevelt days."

Baldanzi came from the dye shops of Paterson, N. J., and at the age of 30 was elected president of the Dyers Federation. This union later became a part of the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee, which became TWUA.

Baldanzi has been a close associate of Harold J. Gibbons, President Hoffa's executive assistant, for many years.

State of the Recession

(Economic conditions in the U. S. at mid-April were reviewed by the noted economist, Sumner H. Slichter, in an article in Japanese in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun of Tokyo. The following summary of his remarks gives a tumb-nail sketch of the current state of the recession.)

The recession has been concentrated in the durable goods industries where the drop in production has been quite severe. . . . Production continues to drop slowly. Particularly impressive is the slow but steady drop in the weekly output of steel. Production of passenger automobiles continues to decline.

Measured by the employment figures, the recession has been growing at an increasing rate and broadening. It should be pointed out, however, that it is misleading to judge the severity of the recession solely by the employment figures . . . the consumption figures indicate that the rate of contraction is diminishing.

Personal incomes, after dropping \$1.9 billion in February, dropped \$200 million more in March. The drop in wage and salary incomes has been highly concentrated in the commodity producing industries—manufacturing, mining, agriculture, construction, fishing. In the distributive trades, the service industries, and government (which have payrolls 40 per cent larger than the payrolls of the commodity producing industries) wage and salary incomes dropped by only \$400 million a year between August and March. Agricultural income has been rising.

Retail sales in March, after adjustment for seasonal factors, were 1.2 per cent below the unusually low sales of February, and 2.3 per cent below sales a year ago.

New construction contract awards in February were 9.6 per cent below the fairly high figure of a year ago. Residential building dropped in February to 16.9 per cent below a year ago. Utilities dropped 37.8 per cent below a year ago. Public works was the only category running above a year ago.

Manufacturers' new orders, which have been dropping fairly steadily since November, 1956, had a drop of \$374 million between January and February. The speeding up of orders by the Defense Department has not yet been sufficient to bring the drop in new orders to a halt, but it is reducing the rate of drop.

The total amount of investment spending by manufacturers on projects started in 1958 is estimated at \$10 billion. Investment at this rate would be a smaller investment in plant and equipment than manufacturers have made in any post-war year.

Business continued to make rapid progress in cutting inventories.

Wholesale prices continue to show little change in spite of the recession. The index in March was slightly higher than it was in August when the recession began.

The consumer price index rose again between January and February. It has increased every month of the recession except between November and December, when it did not change.

Wage settlements between unions and employers continue to produce sizeable wage increases in spite of the recession.

Teamster Research Center Aids Medical Study

A Teamster health center figured prominently in a recent medical study on possible harmful effects of women's hair spray, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

One of two case reports cited by the doctors in their study originated in the St. Louis Labor Health Institute, medical center of Teamsters Local 688.

Three St. Louis physicians, Doctors Martin Bergmann, I. Jerome Flance and Herman T. Blumenthal, reported that "so far, neither consumers nor physicians appear to have questioned the innocuity of these (hair spray) products. However, our experience with the following cases and subsequent animal experiments suggest that hair spray may not be altogether harmless."

The doctors cited a case of a 22-year-old married woman seen at the St. Louis Labor Health Institute in April, 1955. A routine chest X-ray had shown "an extensive bilateral reticulated infiltration of both lung fields and an enlargement of lymph nodes in both hilar areas." (In laymen's language, there were enlarged glands in the chest and abnormal shadows on the lungs.)

She had been in good general health, had no respiratory symptoms, no known exposure to chemicals. She had used hair spray once, and often twice, daily for about three years.

This young woman, and another woman with a similar case, discontinued the use of hair spray. Within a matter of months, both patients had returned to normal.

The doctors followed up with experiments on guinea pigs. The residue of hair spray was injected into them and after a passage of time—much shorter than it would take for symptoms to develop in a human being—the scientists found clear changes in certain cells of liver and spleen.

Concluded the doctors: "We believe that our experiments demonstrate that commercial hair spray is capable of producing the characteristic biologic reaction known to be associated with parenteral introduction of natural and synthetic resins. These findings lend weight to our view that in all likelihood the lesion in the lymph nodes and lungs in Case 1 was due to the inhalation of macromolecular substances contained in hair spray."

Local 469 Officer Dies

Sam Savino, business representative of Teamsters Local 469 in Perth Amboy, N. J., died March 26 of a heart attack suffered while sitting at his desk. He was 45. Savino, also a trustee and organizer for Local 469, was associated with the local for 20 years.

Wages Down, Prices Up

U. S. Department of Labor figures show that the average weekly earnings of all production workers in manufacturing decreased almost 2 per cent from February, 1957, to February, 1958. During the same period, prices increased 3½ per cent.

Clergy Leaders Rap 'Work' Law Proposal

An attempt to get a so-called "right-to-work" law in Ohio has been flatly opposed by Ohio's Catholic Bishops.

In a statement, the Bishops declared: "We are convinced that a 'right-to-work' amendment would not solve our problems, but might lead to a more intensified struggle for domination and thus postpone an era of peaceful cooperation."

The Bishops asserted that they "believe it is unwise to encourage state intervention . . . whether it be in favor of 'right-to-work' laws or against them."

The Protestant churches in Ohio later joined the Catholics in opposing such legislation. The General Assembly of the Ohio Council of Churches declared in a statement that "it should be made clear that the proposal would not provide work for any unemployed and that it would deny the freedom of labor unions and employers to choose the form of union security known as the union shop."

'Truthful Title'

The Protestant group asserted that "it confers not a right to work but a right to share the benefits of organization without sharing its responsibility. A truthful descriptive title would be 'compulsory open shop.'"

The Catholic Bishops pointed out: "For reasons of social justice it may be desirable and often advantageous to the common good that man's right be restricted by certain specified conditions.

"One of these imposed conditions may require that he belong to a labor union or at least be obliged to join the union subsequently, so as to share responsibility with his fellow workmen in support of the union."

Explaining its position, the statement went on to say:

"Just as a citizen of the United States is free to live in Ohio, Kentucky, or Pennsylvania, yet is obligated to observe the laws of the particular state as a condition of citizenship, so also in respect to his right to work, he is free to work in any industry of his choice, but only on condition that he abides by the rules adopted by that particular industry as a condition of employment."

A Rank-and-Filer Speaks

ARANK-AND-FILER Matt Gelernter of Local 495, Los Angeles, wrote the following letter to Senator John L. McClellan, which was reprinted in the *Southern California Teamster* on April 2:

"Hon. Senator McClellan
State of Arkansas
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

"Sir:

"Having just read the second installment of your power packed serial, as released by your committee, I feel impelled, as a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to write to you, even before the next breathtaking installment appears.

"We in the Teamsters apparently are supposed to get the feeling that you are trying to do things for us, for our own good, real friendly like, which some day we will appreciate. Whatever this good is, in spite of all the words, somehow escapes me.

"Now we know that there are no more Saints in the Labor movement than there are, for instance, in the United States Senate. But your bitter attack against our General President James R. Hoffa has a significant aspect to me.

"In your report you see the phrase 'Betrayer of rank and file workers.' This is really something to say. Now for the average working Teamster, especially in the central and southern states, where Brother Hoffa is best known, he is also known for having accomplished the following:

"* 'The average annual wage of trucking and warehouse employees in the United States is \$5,346.00 a year. THIS IS 32% HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE.' This is betrayal?

("* Figures released by American Trucking Association.)

"Senator, I was brought up around a place in Brooklyn, N. Y., where people were constantly selling our bridge, the Brooklyn Bridge, to the yokels that came to the big city. Well, there is hardly a yokel left anymore and I doubt that there is a Teamster anywhere who couldn't spot this 'betrayal' for the phony that it is.

"Senator, could it also be that you don't like Brother Hoffa, because of the great gains the Teamsters have made through his organizational work in the South?

"And Senator, representing, as you do, a right to work state, the purpose of which, among others, is a return to the open shop, it is not surprising that you find kindred spirits here in California, where Senator Knowland, who has gubernatorial aspirations, and even higher, also feels the need of a right to work law here.

"Needless to say we in organized labor do not appreciate his concern and desire for making California a right to work state, and will so show it at the polls.

"Respectfully, from a very rank and file member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 495, Los Angeles, Calif.

Matt Gelernter."

Atom Workers Choose Teamsters

Wyoming Teamsters Local 307 has been chosen as bargaining agent for 65 workers employed on the Lucky Mc uranium project 53 miles southeast of Riverton, Wyo.

Recognition of Local 307 followed a cross-check of authorization cards with company records which showed a majority of the workers wanted representation by the Teamsters. The woman mayor of Riverton conducted the cross-check.

Ed Toliver, secretary-treasurer of

Local 307, reported that negotiations for a contract got underway during April. The workers are employed by the Utah Development Co. of Riverton.

The Operating Engineers and the Electrical Workers also represent employees on the company's project.

Lucky Mc changed from a construction to a production project on February 28, and is the largest production process of its kind, capable of 850 tons daily.

California Locals Leave AFL-CIO Councils Despite Delegates' Support



LEADS WALKOUT—International Vice President Joseph J. Diviny led the walkout of 23 Teamster locals from the San Francisco Labor Council, despite reluctance of AFL-CIO delegates to take action. With Diviny, from left, are: T. J. Espy, Local 484 secretary; Jack McBride, Local 860 representative; Diviny; Jim Barry, Local 85 representative; Mike Fahey, Local 85 vice president, and William White, Local 265 president.

An AFL-CIO mandate to the San Francisco Labor Council to expel Teamster delegates met with stern resistance, but representatives of 23 San Francisco Teamster locals walked out of the Council last month.

IBT International Vice President Joseph J. Diviny told the Labor Council meeting that "it isn't our intention to willingly walk out, but we don't want to embarrass other delegates of this Council who must abide by the mandate."

Typical of the sentiments of AFL-CIO union delegates was the remark by an International Vice President of the Building Service Employees Union, George Hardy, who told the meeting: "There is not a man here who will vote to throw the Teamsters out. If they go, it will have to be of their own free will."

In similar actions, 28 Teamster locals in Los Angeles and five locals in the Santa Clara area also withdrew from their respective councils to avoid embarrassment to other delegates.

The California situation paralleled the reaction of AFL-CIO delegates in labor councils in many parts of the country.

The San Francisco Labor Council adopted a resolution declaring that it "does not hesitate to point with pride at the clean, honest and sincere efforts made by all our local unions, includ-

ing the Teamsters, on behalf of the working people of this city. The present situation is a cause of deep personal unhappiness on the part of every delegate to the council."

Diviny, who led the walkout, assured the S. F. Council that the Teamsters "will do everything in our power to cooperate with the Council."

Ted White, secretary of Teamsters Local 860, told the meeting: "We recognize the mandate, and no matter how dissatisfied, we will leave, but on our return let the Council be as militant and progressive as we now leave it."

Helen Wheeler, head of the Miscellaneous Employees Union in San Francisco, described the AFL-CIO mandate as "monolithic control from the top down."

New Services in Denver

Two new programs of membership service have been undertaken by Teamsters Local 17 in Denver, Colo., with the establishment of both a blood bank and a local credit union.

Benny Greenfield, president of Local 17, explained that blood bank credits for Local 17 members have been established at two Denver hospitals, and two members have already benefited from blood donations—Loren "Bud" Riggins and Joseph Schwaller.

Attacks 'Moonlighting'

The practice of "moonlighting," which means holding more than one job, has come in for increasing criticism in labor circles.

The most recent criticism came in a statement by Gay Lillefloren, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 595 in Los Angeles.

He cited the following reasons why "moonlighting" is "most unfair" to those who are without jobs:

"It blocks the shorter work week by proving that people can and want to work longer than 40 hours a week.

"It hurts unions because most individuals will work at lower pay rates on the second job than on the first job.

"It keeps employers from having to pay time and one-half for overtime when they can hire an individual to work a second shift, rather than paying the present employee to do the work."

Local Gives Scholarship

Teamsters Local 428 in Steubenville, O., and Joint Council 41 in Cleveland are among five organizations that sponsor scholarships to the College of Steubenville.

Others sponsoring scholarships are a local of the Steelworkers Union, the Wheeling Steel Corp., and Starvaggi Enterprises, Inc.

Ten Sins

How good a citizen are you? Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston recently listed "ten sins against citizenship" which prevent Americans from taking an active part in politics. They are:

Indifference: "I'm not interested in politics." *Laziness*: "I'm too busy." *Greed*: "I'm doing OK as things are." *Prejudice*: "I'll vote for him because he's one of our kind." *False Pride*: "I'm not going to get mixed up in dirty politics." *Cynicism*: "My one vote won't make any difference." *Hapless*: "Pressure groups run the show." *Ineligible*: "I didn't register." *Why bother*: "Politicians are all alike." *Cowardice*: "I don't want my character assailed."

Wrecked Rig to Save Auto: Driver of Year

A Teamster who once deliberately wrecked his tractor-trailer to save the lives of an automobile's occupants has been unanimously named West Virginia's "driver of the year."

In 1946, Dillard D. (Rusty) Maher, a member of Local 175, wrecked his rig to avoid hitting a car which made an abrupt turn across a highway at Pinnacle, N. C. His action was credited with saving the lives of people in the car.

A driver for Bell Lines, Inc., Maher has covered 1,640,000 miles with only that one accident charged against him.

Harold Gainer, safety director for the West Virginia Motor Truck Association, announced that Maher was a unanimous choice for the honor.

Maher came to West Virginia from South Dakota originally to work as a race horse trainer. In 1934, he went to work for the Dunbar Trucking Co., which was later sold to Mt. Truckers, Inc., of Charleston, W. Va.

When Local 175 was chartered in 1936, Maher and several other Mt. Truckers drivers joined the union, and when Mt. Truckers was sold to Bell Lines, he continued his employment with that company.

Genuine Asset

President E. A. Carter of Local 175 credits Maher's membership as a "genuine asset toward the success of the Local."

Carter declared that "on a number of occasions when the Local Union has been in serious strike situations with Brother Maher's employers, he has always been willing to share his part of the responsibility in rendering assistance to his Union."

Maher is an outstanding citizen of his community and takes an active part in the affairs of his parish church, St. Agnes Catholic Church of Kanawha City. He is the father of two children, Danny, 7, and Michael, 4.

During World War II, Maher served with the Army engineers at the New Mexico testing grounds for the atomic bomb. He saw the first bomb exploded and received a special citation from President Truman.

Top man on the seniority list at Bell, he was the first company worker to receive a 20-year safe-driving award. He has won more than \$500 in merchandise awards under his company's "sight on safety program."



"Rusty" Maher beside his rig.

Local 961 Driver Wins Colorado Honor

Orval K. Reeves, a member of Line Drivers Local 961 in Denver, has been named Colorado's "Truck Driver of the Year" by the state Motor Carriers Association.

Reeves was cited specifically for rescuing a Wyoming couple from a wrecked car on a wintry night last November.

In his 20 years of commercial operation, Reeves has driven over-the-road rigs more than 1,350,000 miles without a chargeable accident.

A driver for Interstate Motor Lines, Reeves for the past 10 years has driven three round-trips a week between Denver and Wamsutter, Wyo.

"I prefer to stick to one run," he says. "You get to know the road and the people. It's like being at home at either end."

"And I'll tell you one thing. I'd rather drive a semi from Denver to Wamsutter than drive my own car downtown in Denver."

Wins Oregon Honor

A Teamster Local 81 member, who has driven 1,889,000 miles and holds a 20-year no-accident award, has been chosen as Oregon's "driver of the year."

Byron Bell was presented with the Oregon Trucking Association's top honor at a banquet in Portland.

Bell has driven for Consolidated Freightways for the past 28 years.

Teamsters Buy Lockers For Children's Home

Teamsters Local 701, New Brunswick, N. J., went to bat for a local children's home recently.

At the union's general meeting at Metuchen, N. J., Local President Robert J. Coar presented a check for \$689 to St. Michael's Children's Home, Hopewell, N. J.

The Rev. J. Morgan Kelly accepted the donation and said the gift would be used to purchase individual lockers for the children. About 175 children reside in the home.

'Rackets' or Noise?

A Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania has suggested that the McClellan Committee "has gone about as far as it can go."

Representative Carroll D. Kearns, a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, said "all misunderstandings between labor and management can be removed when people face each other and talk man to man."

Kearns pointed to a Congressional investigation of labor practices he headed in 1949 as proof that labor-management differences can be reconciled without a "lot of fanfare."

He also said he objected to the appellation "rackets committee," as applied to the Senate Select Committee to Investigate Labor and Management Practices.

Congressional Investigations and A Code of Fair Procedure

By Samuel H. Hofstadter

Justice of the Supreme Court of the
State of New York
and

Shirley R. Levittan
Member of the New York Bar
(Part Two)

Limits on Legislative Inquiry

Though lawyers may differ as to what are the external limits of the power of Congress to investigate, they would certainly agree that there are limits. The legislative power to investigate is broad but not unlimited. Investigations, like statutes and other actions of the Legislature, are subject to the constitution—the supreme law of the land. But the constitutional bounds are ample—and even expansive in accordance with the temper or the times. There is a near shore that is clearly permissible and a far shore that is obviously illegal. In between the two, there is a large debatable area where investigation may or may not be proper in accordance with circumstances. The use of the congressional investigative power expands and contracts in the context of need conditioned by the climate of public opinion.

When the line between the permissible and the illegal is not merely blurred but obliterated, when all safe and proper limits of committees' powers and conduct have been exceeded, the judicial arm of the government may be successfully invoked to stay further aggression. If it be urged that such judicial power was never expressly granted by the constitution, it may be observed that the power of Congress to investigate likewise is an implied one—its generation was in implication and its sanction was by prescription.

Purposes of Congressional Investigation

The power of Congress to seek information—one of the greatest it possesses—is vital to its legislative competence. Clearly within the permissible are all investigations which relate to legislation—pending, proposed or prospective. It is equally well recognized that investigation conducted for the personal aggrandizement of the investigators or to punish those in-

(Congressional investigations and the rules and regulations under which they are conducted have been a source of controversy for some time. Congress, over the years, has revised the rules of procedure but there is still a wide feeling that the rights of an individual appearing before congressional bodies are not sufficiently protected. In this, the second of three articles, two recognized authorities discuss the origin and development of legislative inquiries and propose what they believe to be a code of fair procedure.—The Editor.)

vestigated are indefensible. * * * There is no Congressional power to expose solely for the sake of exposure" (United States v. Watkins, 354 U. S., 178).

But while it is relatively simple to define the prohibited and even the permissible, the shadowy area between presents a more perplexing problem. Much of the error relating to this mid-area arises not only from the fact that the power to investigate is an implied one, but also because investigation, when assimilated to legislative competence, includes a broader orbit than the enactment of statutes—in their usual connotations. Among other things, Congress has the power to declare war. It is the "purse of the realm" and regularizes both taxation and disbursement. It even largely participates in executive appointment by its authority of advice and consent. As a corollary to these powers, in its historic development from the Commons of Parliament opposed to the absolutism of the king, Congress has the duty to correct official mismanagement—accidental or willful. Further, in general, it is Congress that under the constitution must "provide for the general welfare" of the nation. All the powers delegated by the people to their government—and not confided to the executive or judiciary—necessarily repose in their legislative representatives—the Congress.

It was in this frame of reference

that Woodrow Wilson included within the legislative competence its "informing function" and reminded us that Congress is "the eyes and ears * * * of its constituents." The people can conduct inquiries only through agents. And, obviously, this is the function neither of the judiciary nor of the executive. It must necessarily reside in Congress. Thus, as long as the informing function—self-informing and informing the nation—may in some way be related to the broad power confided to Congress, it is a legitimate basis for investigation. "The public is, of course, entitled to be informed concerning the workings of its government" and Congress indubitably has the power "to inquire into and publicize corruption, maladministration or inefficiency in agencies of the government." But "that cannot be inflated into a general power to expose when the predominant result can only be an invasion of the private rights of individuals."

That exposure for exposure's sake is not valid has been said repeatedly—and once again in the Watkins case. But this is not the same as saying Congress may not seek information for the sake of information—both for itself and the public. The latter is a wholly different matter. So far as the writers know, the right of investigation for the purposes of information, though never explicitly questioned, has never been bluntly asserted, except, perhaps, by Woodrow Wilson who said, "The informing function of Congress is to be preferred even to the legislative function." This affirmation is believed to be not only a correct viewpoint but a valid statement of congressional competence.

In this view the investigative power is practically unlimited, so long as it is exercised for informative uses conducive to the welfare of the nation under the general welfare clause—unless and until the pursuit of information collides with a right protected by the constitution and the element of good sought for is disproportionate to the mischief entailed in the violation of such basic right. Indeed, if the informative function could not be justified under "the general welfare" clause, it could be validated as a prerogative achieved by prescription; for

it cannot be doubted that "from the earliest times in its history, the Congress has assiduously performed an 'informing function' of this nature."

But, as the informing function moves further away from the more traditionally legislative purposes—and approaches the constitutionally prohibited—investigative practice must be controlled by an objective correlative which will maintain a balance between the underlying competence of Congress to inform itself—and the public—and the protection of individual right. Investigation, like any governmental activity, must operate within the Bill of Rights and other constitutional guarantees. Whether such is the case becomes a matter for the courts. And it should be noted that if Congress has not always articulated the scope of their investigations, heretofore, the courts have not paused to stake out the bounds of Congress' constitutional competency in every aspect of the investigative power; perhaps because they followed the traditional and generally salutary principle of dealing only with the immediate question without reaching any other until it arises.

The Supreme Court and Congress

The traditional reluctance of the judiciary to impose restraint on the Legislature arises from the innate respect which one coordinate branch of government holds for another. Heretofore, judicial guidance and restraint has been less marked in the field of legislative action generally than in that of the executive branch of government. Doubtless this was due to an historical, political orientation. Parliament was the protector of the people as against the sovereign. Though originally his creature and the keeper of his conscience, the judiciary came to see greater danger from the king; and it drew closer to Parliament. In establishing our own libertarian forms, the judiciary tended to a sterner attitude toward the Executive and a more friendly one to the Legislature. *Marbury v. Madison* was the first of the historic cases establishing the power of the Supreme Court to review the action of its coordinate branches of government.

Earlier in our history, the Legislature remained closer to the people than the Executive, but now this is no longer so. The bond between the citizen and his representative in the Congress chosen by him was a personal one. The figure of the President selected by the Electoral College was remote. The President represented the people at large. Congressmen

represented individual men and women. But owing to the new means of transportation and communications—among many other factors which need not be explored here—these distinctions no longer obtain. The occupant of the White House enters every home in the land. There is no basis for a different attitude toward the Legislature than toward the Executive—either on the part of the people or the judiciary.

The Watkins Case

The recent Watkins case, if it did not initiate, signaled the point of departure in the attitude of the judiciary in dealing with its legislative coordinate as to investigation competence. "Accommodation of the Congressional need for particular information with the individual and personal interest in privacy is an arduous and delicate task for any court. * * * We cannot simply assume, however, that every Congressional investigation is justified by a public need that overbalances any private rights affected."

Drawing support from the renewed vitality of "due process" displayed in cognate areas, in Watkins, the Supreme Court drew a line insulating basic individual rights from invasion by congressional committees. As Chief Justice Warren points out, it underlines the shift in emphasis from definition of the scope of the investigative power in terms of the inherent limitations of the source of that power to the accommodation between public right and private need. The shift in emphasis is a natural outgrowth of the post World War II loyalty investigation, where congressional scrutiny was turned not so much on official conduct as on private citizens. For the problem then is no longer a matter of the extent of the investigative right of Congress—but rather its impact on other equally precious but opposing rights of individuals. The court must choose among competing goods as well as among the competing precedents which enshrine its previous choices among those goods, in David Riesman's phrase.

Watkins is an historic case not only in its reaffirmation of the court's duty and power to hold a coordinate branch within constitutional bounds, but in its insistence that basic rights of the individual citizen are the primary and ultimate concern of our system of government. It will leave its imprint not only in the particular area in which it wrought in our time but on the whole pattern of the American idea for all time.

Its importance extends beyond its immediate ruling which held a conviction of criminal contempt invalid under the due process clause because the pertinency of the question propounded to the witness had not been made clear. It reaffirmed that the constitutional rights of witnesses must be respected because the Bill of Rights is applicable to investigations as to all forms of governmental action. Investigations, like any governmental activity, must operate within constitutional limitations. Thus, it represents a landmark in the eternal struggle to provide procedural safeguards to make America safe for honorable differences.

It laid down broad guide lines for the conduct of legislative inquiry—not in a spirit of restraint on congressional prerogative, but as an aid to its stewardship. Actually, by setting forth the metes and bounds in limitation of investigative powers, it illuminated the broad expanse of its lawful domain.

(To be concluded next month)

(Part One of this article appeared in the April issue of the International Teamster, and Part Three will appear in the June issue. The original text of the article appeared in the New York Law Journal, Jan. 6, 7, and 8, 1958, J. Foster Bowers, acting editor, and is reprinted with permission.)

How Much Power?

A study entitled "Economic Analysis of Labor Union Power" laments that unions have a working capital of at least \$600 million a year, and says that makes it "big business."

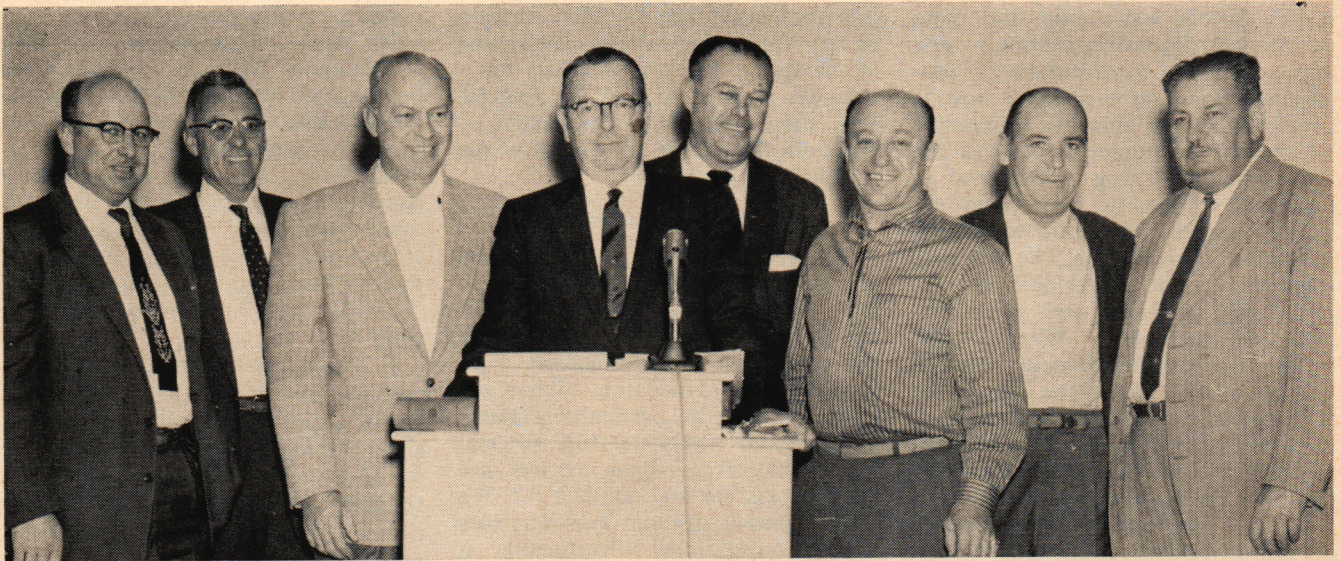
The Securities and Exchange Commission has just issued a report which states: "The net working capital position of U. S. corporations, excluding banks and insurance companies . . . at year end (1957) was estimated to be a record \$108.4 billion."

This means labor's "working capital" is only 0.5 per cent (one-half of one per cent) of that of the U. S. corporations, *excluding* banks and insurance companies.

Those who complain about labor's "bigness" should admit that they think even 50 cents to every \$100 is too much for labor to spend to secure better wages and greater prosperity for all.

State of the Union

Einar Mohn Tours West Coast



TOURS WEST COAST—International Vice President Einar Mohn (center), recently appointed Chairman of the Western Conference, has outlined his program in a tour of Joint Councils and local unions in the 11-state area. In a speech to delegates of Joint Council 38 at Stockton, Calif., Mohn stressed the importance of union members attending meetings and taking an active, personal interest not only in their own local unions, but in the activities of organized labor in

general. Shown with Mohn following his address are (left to right): Wendel Kiser, recording secretary of Local 386, Modesto; Edward Felley, vice president of Local 679, San Jose; Gerald Shearin, president of Local 137, Marysville and president of Joint Council 38; Mohn; International Vice President George E. Mock; Edward Davis, financial secretary of Local 439, Stockton; John Dillon, trustee of Local 601, Stockton; Albert A. Marty, secretary-treasurer of Local 150.

National Farmers Union Opposes 'Right to Work'

The National Farmers Union has taken a vigorous stand against "right-to-work" legislation, President James G. Patton has announced.

The Farmers Union, at its recent convention, adopted a resolution which declared:

"We support the efforts of all those who work for employers to obtain federal and state legislation to protect their rights to organize, bargain collectively, and protect their organizations.

"We oppose so-called 'right-to-work' legislation and support expansion of minimum wage legislation to cover all employees, along with federal protection to employers to enable them to pay just wages.

"The national policy to eliminate illegal immigration should be more vigorously enforced and our nation should expand and modernize legal immigration quotas.

"We urge enactment of legislation to eliminate the abuses and exploitation of human beings in the farm labor importation program by industrialized agricultural enterprises and the elimination as rapidly as possible of

the economic conditions used to justify continuation of the program.

"We oppose legislation to restrict labor or farm organizations from full participation in political action in public elections."

President Patton called attention to the fact that another farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, has strong anti-labor leanings. The president of the American Farm Bureau, Charles B. Shuman, recently denounced the nation's labor leaders, calling them "a power-mad group of folks dedicated to socialism."

Local Fights Code

An Alton, Ill., Teamsters local became politically active recently when it entered the fight against a new county building code.

Local 525, led by Secretary-Treasurer William Doty, sent its political committee to a meeting of the County Board of Supervisors to protest the new code, charging that fees for inspections charged on minor jobs such as home repairs were exorbitant.

In addition, Local 525 distributed anti-code handbills among its entire membership to join other community groups in protesting the code.

Gains in Tacoma

Three Tacoma, Wash., locals have secured substantial benefits in the ready-mix and building materials agreement reached this month with the Associated General Contractors in the area.

The new agreement establishes the Seattle scale for all work starting in the Tacoma area, and secures a substantial wage increase in addition, retroactive to February 15. Under the contract, the new health and welfare plan becomes effective on January 1, 1959, and various job classifications are spelled out in the contract.

Frank W. Brewster, president of Joint Council No. 28, and Francis Chapin, Sr., business representative for General Teamsters Local 313, made the announcement.

Assistance Acknowledged

Chapin also thanked the earlier negotiating assistance rendered by George Cavano, secretary of Teamsters Local 174, and Walt Briem, statistician for Joint Council No. 28.

Also involved in the agreement in Tacoma are Local 599, Warehouse, and Local 461, Garage Employees.

State of the Union

Oklahoma Local Accents Community Work



Increased participation in community affairs was one of the goals unanimously adopted by stewards of Local 886, Oklahoma City, at a recent stewards' conference and banquet.

Discussing the changing role of the labor union in society, Local 886 members agreed that organized labor can no longer be content and success-

ful by confining its activities to organizing, negotiating, and servicing contracts. While these must remain the primary objective, the members agreed, labor's expansion of interest in local activities is inevitable.

Under the leadership of union president James E. Hamilton, Local 886 stewards adopted a program calling for:

- (1) Major organizational drives.
- (2) Union and public relations.
- (3) Publicity.
- (4) Political Education.
- (5) Public Safety.
- (6) Sport Activities.
- (7) Entertainment Activities.
- (8) Participation in General Community Interests.

Local 396 Ups Benefits

Drivers employed by the Los Angeles, Calif., Disposal Co. are now receiving for the first time paid holidays, vacations, seniority rights, wage increases, overtime and a guaranteed workweek.

New Contract

This is the result of a new contract negotiated with the company, it was reported by Package and General Utility Drivers Local 396.

Business Representatives John Drobish and Philip Watler were responsible for organizing the drivers, who operate in the San Gabriel Valley area.

Spokesmen for the union said that an organized drive was being concentrated in that area in order to bring union wages and conditions to all drivers there.

Must Live With NLRB

Organized labor will have to live with the Eisenhower-appointed National Labor Relations Board "possibly until 1965," regardless of what happens in the 1960 presidential elections, union leaders were warned recently.

Warren Woods, general counsel of the Papermakers and Paperworkers Union, pointed out that three of the five members of the board come up

for reappointment before Eisenhower leaves the White House in January, 1961.

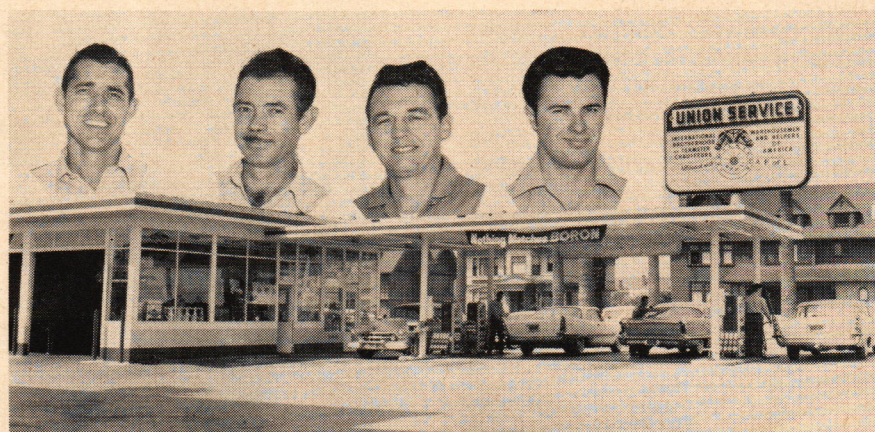
Woods stressed that the Taft-Hartley Act could be tempered if administered by "reasonable people" but indicated that "reasonableness" would not characterize the present Eisenhower board.

"Not one member of the board," he declared, "from personal experience knows anything about labor in the sense that they have ever worked with labor. It is not my impression that its members have acquired a sen-

sibility to the problems of labor."

The attorney was critical of what he called "increasing use and changing use of the penalty provisions" of Taft-Hartley in weakening union security, and in the use of injunctions. He strongly denounced the "infamous" Brown-Olds decision, which could bankrupt the trade union movement through penalties against some form of union security agreement.

He advised unions not to "use the law as a crutch," but urged them to resort to it only when their economic strength failed.



BIGGEST UNION SHOP CARD IN WEST—is the claim for the illuminated sign shown above. It stands atop the Martin Zabel Richfield Station next to the new Teamster building in Los Angeles. Inset (left to right) are Martin Zabel, manager; Buster Ford, Jack Duryea, and Don Duval, Jr., who are employed at the station, which has a contract with Local 248.

Local 807 Scholarships



Ten children of Local 807 members in New York are attending Fordham University on scholarships provided by the local. The program began in 1954 and two winners are selected each year from among applicants whose parents are 807 Teamsters.

Winners in 1958 were Joseph V. Morello (back row, extreme right), son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Morello, and

Miss Carol A. Pilkowskas (front row, extreme right), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Pilkowskas.

Previous winners are, from left, front row: Miss Margaret Bradley (1954), Miss Patricia Talt (1955), Miss Mary Burr (1956), and Miss Carolee Mann (1957); back row: James McMahon (1954), George Lankevich (1955), Francis W. Myers (1956), and Dennis Azarella (1957).

Chicago Pact Approved

Electrical warehouse workers represented by Teamsters Local 743 in Chicago voted by secret ballot March 27 to accept a new contract with employers in the Chicago Electrical Wholesalers' Association.

The three-year contract provides substantial across-the-board wage increases each of the next three years. The contract also includes a cost-of-living clause based on 4/10 of a point, health and welfare including dependent coverage, and increased contributions to the Central States Pension Fund conforming to the area-wide over-the-road and local cartage contracts in the Central and Southern States.

The contract also provides that 90 per cent of the employees on top of the seniority list will be guaranteed 40 hours of work or pay per week, and eight hours work or pay per day. It also contains sick pay and non-discrimination clauses as well as other benefits.

Some 200 electrical warehouse workers are affected by the contract. Local 743 President Donald Peters led the negotiations, along with a rank-and-file committee.



APPROVE NEW CONTRACT—Electrical warehouse workers, represented by Warehouse and Mail Order Employees, Teamsters Local 743, Chicago, voted last month by secret ballot to approve a new three-year contract with employers in the Chicago Electrical Wholesalers' Association.

Heroes of Storm: The Teamsters

The importance of the Teamster road driver to the motoring public was never better demonstrated than during the recent Eastern snowstorm which blockaded the highways.

An editorial in the Jackson (Mich.) *Citizen-Patriot* pointed out:

"When an unprecedented storm turned the Pennsylvania turnpike into a nightmare of deep and drifted snow the men who drive the big trucks turned out to be the heroes.

"Motorists bogged down on the superhighway were confused and lost. They didn't know where to go for help and shelter.

"The Teamsters, familiar with the route, knew where to go and what to do. They abandoned their big rigs and organized themselves into search parties to find and guide motorists to a service area restaurant. No one knows how many tragedies were averted by the prompt and unselfish action of the truckers.

"Again the average motorist, who often is irked by the presence of big trucks on the road, found himself being aided by truck drivers who lived up to their proud tradition of giving a hand whenever and wherever it is needed."

CANADA LOOKS FORWARD!

THE DOMINION OF CANADA these days might be accused of trying to "keep up with the Jones'."

The Jones' in this case are neighbors of Canada—to the west and across Alaska and the Bering Strait lies one neighbor—the U.S.S.R.—to the south the other—the U.S.

If past performances of Canada are compared with present day realities and future objectives, then it would be more than a fair assumption to say that Canada is trying to keep up with its neighbors—the world's two most powerful nations—and even may be trying to surpass them.

One of the chief reasons for the above assumption is the recently released *Royal Commission Report on Canada's Economic Prospects*.

This report, referred to as the *Gordon Report*, spells out Canada's future relations with the community of nations and in particular its relations with the United States. Close emphasis is placed on recent technological developments and how they can help to relieve much of the human suffering around the world. A comparison is drawn between existing standards of living in the U. S. and Canada and it is shown that the Canadian standard of living is on the average 25 to 30 per cent below the U. S. One very significant item is noted, however, which may have a telling effect on any future disparity in living standards in the two countries: The Canadian birth rate during the past thirty years has been higher than across the border while at the same time the Canadian gross national product has been on the increase.

Trucking

Over 20 pages of the 508-page *Gordon Report* is devoted to Canada's burgeoning transportation industry. Of particular interest to our members is the section on recent trends in trucking.

"Unlike the railways which have been confronted with all the problems of a relatively declining industry," the *Report* says, "trucking in Canada has had to cope with the many difficulties of an almost explosively rapid growth. The number of trucks of all kinds

registered in Canada grew from 130,000 in 1928 to 820,000 in 1953, and has since grown to over 900,000."

Because of the very loose nature of the trucking industry in Canada—only two provinces attempt to control intra-provincial trucking and only one to regulate extra-provincial traffic—any close regulation of the industry is virtually impossible.

"The industry," the *Report* notes, "in its growth phase has been plagued by fringe elements and gypsy operators who will cut rates to unjustified levels to obtain a return load. This is a source of continuing concern to the sounder, more responsible companies which have developed a high standard of administration, safety and business practices."

Rich in Uranium

Canada's future in the atomic age seems to be most secure because of large deposits of uranium that lie beneath her native soil. The *Report* estimates that by 1980 as much as one-third of all the new generating capacity being built in Canada may be powered by nuclear energy and perhaps 10 per cent of all the electricity being transmitted may come from nuclear stations. Other energy fuels, oil and gas, are also expected to play important roles in Canada's future development.

The *Report* expressed concern for its own independent oil and gas companies. Many international oil companies operating in Canada have brought up much of the acreage now under reservation or lease in Western Canada. These companies, the *Report* says, are increasing their reserves of oil in Canada while drawing off their reserves in other countries. At the same time they are discouraging Canadian companies from exporting oil so as not to disturb prices.

Labor

Conversely, the *Report* in its section on labor unions, noted that although international unions are run largely by Americans "the Canadian membership of international unions exercise a wide and substantial measure of autonomy in the pursuit of their basic objectives."

On unemployment the *Gordon Report* makes a distinction between four kinds of joblessness: 1. Cyclical—"the one to be afraid of"; 2. Frictional—"there will always be those who are out of work at any given time"; 3. Seasonal—"Canada can never completely do away with winter unemployment"; 4. Regional—"while the national unemployment figure is satisfactorily low, there can still be unhappy areas where it is serious; a familiar phenomenon."

The *Gordon Report* recommends three potent anti-recessionary instruments to stem the tide of unemployment:

- Progressive personal income taxes;
- Unemployment insurance;
- Social security payments.

Because of expected large increases in population (27 million by 1980), the agricultural requirements of the country will be taxed to the fullest. To meet the rising demands on agriculture the *Report* suggests making better use of land already under cultivation rather than opening up new tracts of virgin territory.

No. 1 Staple

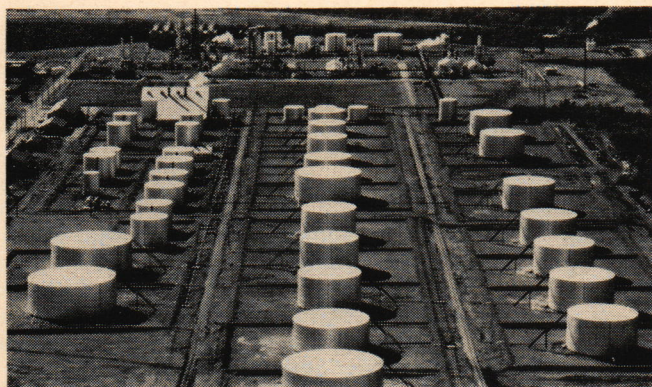
Forestry has been and still is Canada's No. 1 economic staple. Canada accounts for between 30 and 40 per cent of world exports of wood products. Because of increasing demands to be made on Canada's pulp and paper and lumber industries, the *Report* urges utilization of waste products and renewed efforts to decrease losses through fires.

The *Gordon Report* has this to say about Canada's mining and mineral processing industries:

"Although the mining and mineral processing ranks somewhat behind the forestry and energy industries in its direct contribution to total domestic output, statistics alone do not show the important part it has played in recent Canadian economic development. Accounting in 1955 for just under 4 per cent of all domestic output and directly employing 110,000 persons—about 2 per cent of the labor force—the sector's output has grown by some three and one-half

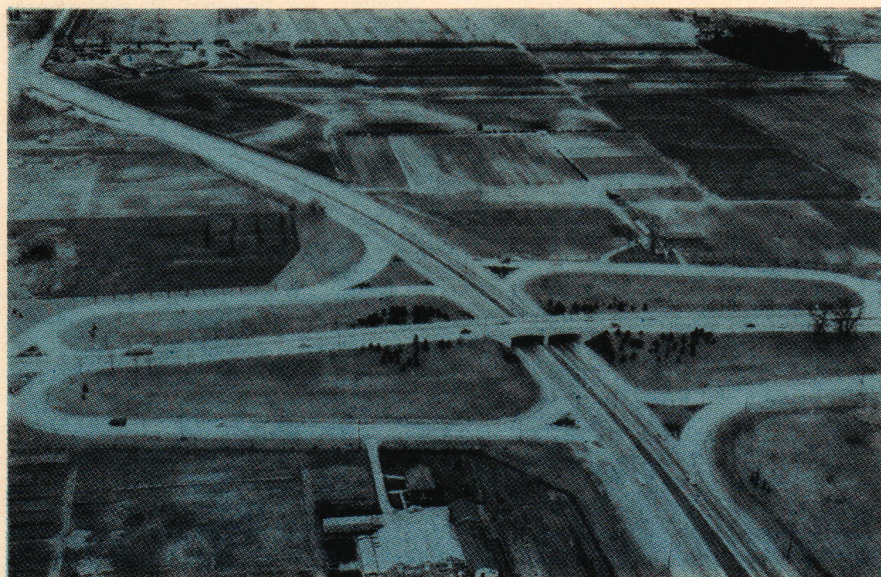
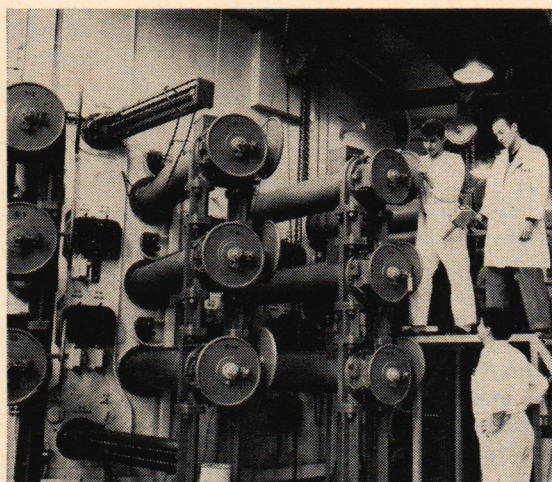
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LAND OF BEAUTY AND NEW FRONTIERS

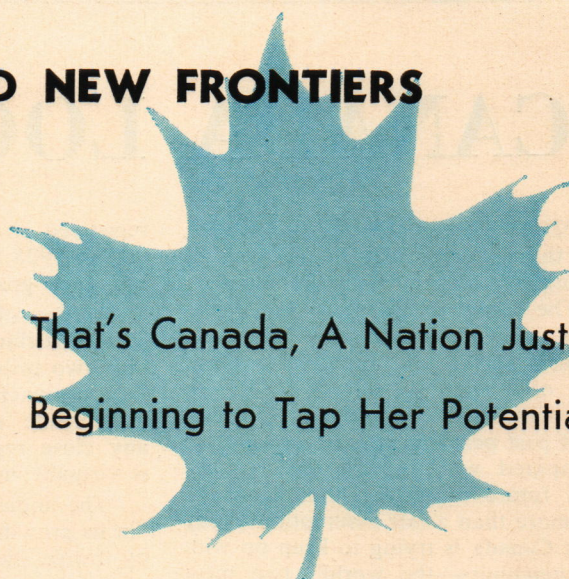


Oil and natural gas have been significant factors in Canada's great post-war boom. Neat rows of storage tanks mark property of Imperial Oil Company in Edmonton, Alberta.

Bountiful deposits of uranium makes Canada a world supplier of this precious metal. Technicians remove radio-activated substance from research reactor at Ontario's Chalk River experimental lab.



Modern four-lane highway between Toronto and Niagara Falls shows foresight of Canada's Good Roads Commission in planning for the future. This is "cloverleaf" section.



That's Canada, A Nation Just Beginning to Tap Her Potential

TOUCH just about any spot on a map of Canada and you've put your finger on an area boasting its own type of scenic splendor. It's a land of mountains, lakes, plains, rivers and forests, all of them seemingly given a special touch by nature. And there's something special, too, in the looks and spirit of Canada's fast-growing economy as depicted in varied, bustling industries. On these pages are a few glimpses of this handsome, thriving land.

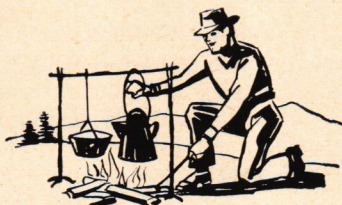
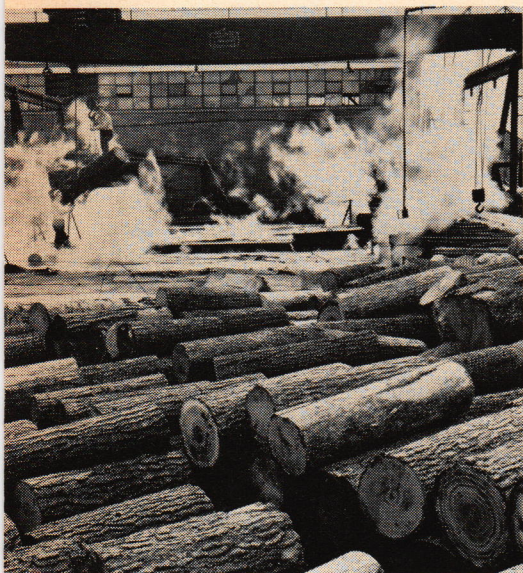


Men and machines pull valuable minerals from the earth at Steep Rock Mine to feed Canadian industries.

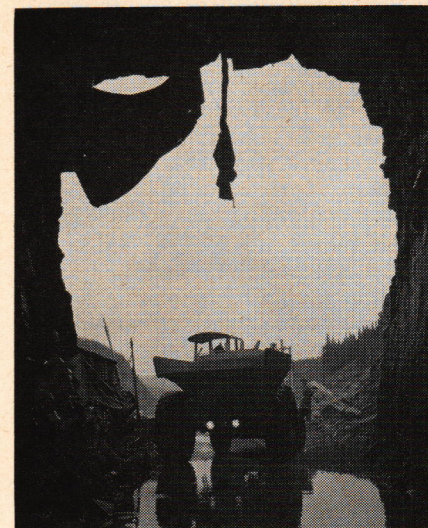


ABOVE—Nearly completed 4,993-mile Trans-Canada highway snakes through ruggedly beautiful Fraser Canyon, near Lytton, British Columbia.

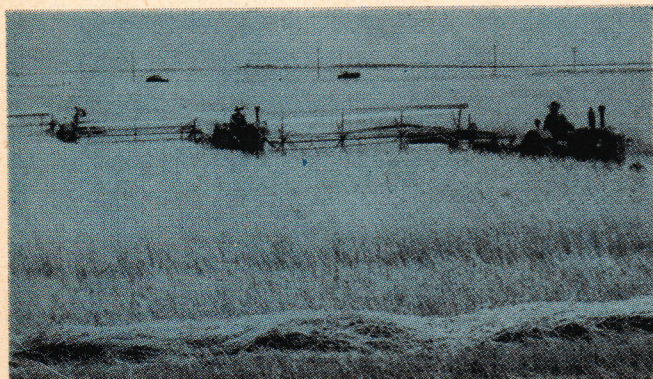
LEFT—Another load of rock fill settles on a tote road used to form railway grade. Transportation-conscious Canada is expanding and extending all its rail, road and air facilities to service its broadening frontier.



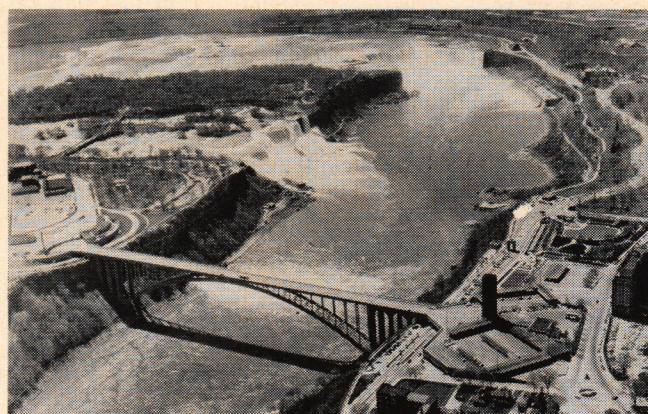
Canada's wood and paper products industry has long been the nation's economic staple. In this mill logs are softened before they are sliced into tough, thin plywood sheets.



Dumper backs into darkness of tunnel being constructed by North Shore & Labrador RR.



Long an agricultural nation, wheat is one of Canada's principle export products. A tractor-drawn swather cuts wheat in the early dawn on a farm near Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan.



World famous Niagara Falls. Horseshoe Falls is seen in the background. Bridge in foreground connects U.S. and Canada proper. Harnessed Falls is great producer of electrical energy.

Canada Looks Forward to Growth

(Continued from page 25)

times in constant dollars since the late 1920's, while exports in real terms have grown fourfold to account for no less than a quarter of all Canadian commodity exports."

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

A fundamental factor in Canada's recent growth and future potential as an industrial power may be noted in the wealth and variety of its energy resources—its coal, water power, petroleum, natural gas and potentialities of nuclear power. That Canada's rich coal resources of some 98 billion tons (as compared to U. S.'s 1,895 billion) have not contributed generally to the development of heavy industry is largely because those coal deposits are located so far distant from concentrations of population, particularly those of the St. Lawrence lowlands which import a large portion of their requirements from the nearer coal fields of the United States.

Canada's hydro-electric output of 18,403,048 horsepower is second only to that of the United States in total amount and second only to that of Norway on a per capita basis. Construction work now underway will boost its output by four million horsepower by the end of this year.

Although richly endowed with cheap hydro-electric power technically indispensable as fuel or energy for such industries as pulp and paper and aluminum and base-metal smelting, Canada possesses also vast resources of petroleum and natural gas in its extensive interior plains region stretching from the United States border into the Northwest Territories.

World Leader

Canada is a world leader in the newest and most spectacular of energy resources, possessing uranium ore reserves estimated at the end of 1956 to total 225 million tons, with a uranium content of 237,000 tons. Canadian high-grade uranium concentrates are being produced at the rate of 3,300 tons per year and are expected to approximate a 15,000-ton output by mid-1958 when by summer or early fall the 24 concentration plants will have been brought into operation. Thus Canada stands as a major world source of this vital energy of the future and among the leaders in atomic research for industrial purposes.

No less significant than energy resources in placing Canada among the great industrial nations is the variety

and wealth of mineral resources and the rate at which these resources are being proved and brought into production (ranked first in production of nickel and asbestos, second in gold and zinc, fourth in copper and lead). Less than one-third of the nation's land area has undergone geological reconnaissance mapping and even a much smaller area on a scale adequate for mineral exploration.

Perhaps the most symbolic measure of Canada's industrial strength and new-found confidence as a nation is the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway which will, by the spring of 1959, provide navigation for ocean-going vessels into the heart of the Continent. Along the 2,280 miles-deep inland waterway will go a vast east-west movement of Quebec-Labrador iron ore while the traditional west-east movement of grain, foodstuffs and raw materials to Europe will be greatly augmented by bulk cargoes of newsprint, lumber and pulp to the United States.

Lumber Resources

Canada's renowned forests, extending over an area of 1,500,000 square miles, are the source of the lumber, pulp, paper and other forest industries that account for about six per cent of the value of output of the Canadian economy. The rate of growth of the forest industries from a 1947 gross value of production of \$2,266,000,000 to \$3,617,000,000 in 1954 is a fair measure of the expanding rate (60 per cent) during these years of Canadian industry in general.

In addition to its abundant and diverse water and mineral resources, Canada possesses a rich endowment of agriculture and forestry resources plus its historic fisheries—sources of Canada's long established staple exports of fish, furs, lumber and wheat which the Canadian colonies in earlier days exchanged for manufactured goods from industrialized countries and which still bulk large in the nation's international trade.

To knit the vast expanse of Canada together (its 3,800,000 square miles rank it the second largest country in the world next to the U.S.S.R.), rail, air, water and land routes provide supply and communication networks from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the U. S. border to the far north.

Of primary concern to our members is the nearly 200,000 mile network of surfaced roads in Canada.

In the years from 1946 to 1954, Canada's 10 provinces and the federal government spent over one billion dollars on highway construction—more than was spent in the preceding quarter-century!

One of the principle by-products of the increased highway construction program is the famed Trans-Canada highway—now under construction.

Ground was first turned on the T-C ten years ago. When completed, the highway will stretch 4,480 miles from St. John's in Newfoundland on the Atlantic Ocean to Victoria in British Columbia on the Pacific Ocean.

Most of the cities it touches are familiar to North American truckers—Antigonish and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia; Moncton and Fredericton, New Brunswick; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario; Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie and Brandon in Manitoba; Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current, Saskatchewan; Medicine Hat, Calgary and Banff, Alberta, and Revelstoke and Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria in British Columbia.

The movement of freight and passengers by motor vehicle has assumed a place of great importance in the national transportation picture. Technological improvement of equipment, the extension of hard-surfaced highways and the construction of new high-speed express highways have contributed greatly to increased traffic in recent years.

The present series of motor carrier statistics covers only 'common' carriers and does not include companies operating contract services. The figures do not represent a complete coverage of the industry which is largely made up of small businesses with hundreds of licensees, each operating one or two trucks. Their book-keeping is often inadequate and, at the same time, amalgamations and retirements are numerous, making a census difficult. However, there is a gradual consolidation taking place within the trucking industry and a growth in the size of the average firm. In 1954, 2,784 carriers reported an average gross revenue of \$88,972 as compared with an average of \$45,356 for the year 1950. Of the 2,784 firms reporting for 1954, 309 had gross revenues in excess of \$100,000, 663 had revenues of between \$20,000 to \$99,000 and 1,737 were small operators with revenues of less than \$20,000. Seventy-five firms operated urban bus services.

'126' Man Retires



The first member of Local 126, Fond du Lac, Wis., to retire under the Central States Pension Plan is George Westphal, a charter member of the local.

(He is shown above, center, receiving his first pension check from Walter H. Tank (left), president of Local 126. William A. Wetzel, Local 126 secretary-treasurer, is at the right.)

Westphal, who is 65, has been a local cartage driver for Anchor Transfer & Storage Co. in Fond du Lac since 1931. Upon his retirement, he also received a wrist watch from his fellow employees and the management of his company.

Westphal recently received another award—the “swivel rocker” shown above. Local 126 adopted a plan to honor all charter members of old Local 530 and Local 126 who have been continuous dues-paying members. The chair was his reward, and, says George, “now that I’m retired, I plan to make plenty of use of it.”

A drive to outlaw job discrimination because of age has been undertaken by the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The organization recently held a conference in Washington at which 683,734 signatures on special “Jobs After 40” petitions were presented to members of Congress.

Spiegel Employees Map Demands

Chicago employees of Spiegel’s Mail Order Co., third-ranking among mail order’s Big Four (Ward, Sears, and Alden are the others), met this month to prepare a new catalog for their employer. This “catalog” contained some 53 contract demands for improvements in wages, hours, and working conditions.

Negotiating history on the new contract began a year ago when the Spiegel Negotiating Committee, headed by Don Peters, president of Teamsters Local 743 in Chicago, attempted to reopen the three-year contract to discuss cost-of-living wage increases. The company refused.

The Committee persisted in its attempts, and the Spiegel Co. in February finally agreed to contract talks. The company offered 5 cents an hour immediately, 2½ cents more in 1959, and 2½ cents in 1960, if the union would agree to another three-year contract. Management’s offer carried with it the threat that 7,500 persons were waiting for job openings at Spiegel’s.

In March, the peppery Spiegel workers, kept in touch with the situation through lively shop stewards, jammed into a meeting March 10 to vote on the company’s offer. They voted it down with derisive “boos.” In a four-hour meeting, the employees then pounded out 53 separate contract

demands in a militant display of unity.

Represented by Local 743, the Spiegel employees put wage increases and a 40-hour guaranteed workweek at the top of their list. A demand for profit-sharing also brought enthusiastic support from the members, as did improved hospitalization and pension plans and a tighter seniority clause.

Children Exploited

Child labor laws were violated in more than 11,000 cases in 1957, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has reported.

Deploring what he called “this exploitation of children,” Mitchell said almost 4,000 of the illegally employed children were working in jobs which had been declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor.

Children under 14 were found working in such jobs as skidding logs, cutting, loading and hauling pulpwood, driving a tractor to haul logs to the sawmill, operating a freight elevator at a wholesale beer concern, and operating a scrap-paper baling machine.

As might be expected, many of the illegally-employed children were underpaid. A fruit drying yard in the West, employing almost 300 children ranging in age from 6 to 16, was found to owe \$22,258 for minimum wage violations. Many of the children had worked a day or more without any pay, while others averaged as little as 10 cents an hour.



MAIL ORDER CONTRACT TALKS—Shop stewards representing Spiegel’s Mail Order Co. employees in Local 743, Chicago, have done an outstanding job in keeping the membership informed on the progress of contract talks, Local President Don Peters reported. The stewards are (left to right), first row: Herman Lee Davis, Jr.; Mary Byrd, Leonia Hall, Ken Hester (a trustee of Local 743), Mildred Jocius, Bernice Dabulsky, and Gertha Alexander; second row: Frank Vilimek, Harry Mitchell, John Mueller, Steve Kruszczyński, William Johnson, John Clair, Barney Szostak, Frank Kotapka, and Donald Peters (president of Local 743); third row: Freddie Wilson, Edward Skicki, Thomas Crowder, Carlton Prilyaw, Fred Dunning, Cornelius Barrett, Frank Paradise, Milton Herman, Adam Nowaczyk, and James Guadgnola.

State of the Union

Teamsters Honor Veteran Organizer



Teamsters Joint Council 62 in Baltimore, Md., joined in honoring a veteran AFL-CIO organizer, Joseph Gillis, at a testimonial dinner marking his retirement after 47 years of service. More than 650 union members, labor leaders and public officials, including Maryland Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, paid tribute to Mr. Gillis, 72, in ceremonies held in the headquarters of Teamsters Local 557 in Baltimore. George Willinger (left), president of Joint Council 62, makes a presentation to Mr. Gillis, while onlookers are (left to right): Warren Leader of the Upholsterers International Union, chairman of the affair; Clifford Kohne, secretary-treasurer of Joint Council 62; and Peter McGavin, representative of AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Englander

(Continued from page 6)

for plants organized in the future.

"It is important to negotiate company wide contracts wherever possible," Gibbons asserted. "It is good for the union because it gives you greater bargaining strength in future negotiations, and is indispensable to

the elimination of wage differentials between the plants."

Representatives of local unions involving all 14 plants were called to a meeting in Chicago on October 4, 1955, to formulate contract demands. Locals in those areas still unorganized were urged to step up their organizing campaigns.

In every instance, it was stipulated that local membership must approve the contract before it went into effect, and that additional negotiations at the local level would be necessary to handle the problem of inequities and particular local problems. The signature of the local union negotiator and the local plant manager was necessary before the contract became effective in the local area, Gibbons emphasized.

A concentrated organizing campaign ensued at the eight plants still unorganized, and the company granted recognition only upon a show of a majority of signed authorization cards.

Gibbons cited a chart showing the

history of organizing efforts at Englander plants (see box).

Furthermore, he said, the employees of the 12 plants covered by the master agreement voted acceptance of the contract before it was signed and went into effect at the local level. Another chart showed the voting history on both the initial contract, and two supplemental increases negotiated in 1956 and 1957 by a negotiating committee representing each plant, (see box).

Gibbons said that "a review of the testimony before the McClellan Committee shows that no effort was made to fully investigate our side of the Englander story. It is unfortunate but true that the McClellan Committee saw fit to make charges based upon inadequate testimony."

Stylish 'Sweat Shops'

Department stores are notorious "sweat shops" in almost every part of the country. Proof of this are the contract "proposals" recently made by the Seattle (Wash.) Department Stores Association, as reported in the *Washington Teamster*.

In essence, the company proposals would: eliminate the union shop, establish the six-day week plus Sunday and holiday work, cut commissions, overtime, and retroactive pay, and put employers on both sides of the bargaining table!

In presenting its counterproposals for a new contract, the Stores Association asked for access by employers to union meetings during negotiations; demanded a cut in commissions and establishment of its own incentive plan; demanded that premium pay for work after 6 p. m. be eliminated, even for those who are entitled to it under the existing contract; proposed that part-time employees be made to work six days at straight time and give full-time employees the option of working six days with no premium pay; and asked that the union-shop clause be eliminated.

Any pretense that employers have accepted the concept of unionism is dispelled by this one!

The Rains Came

During the recent California floods, three officers of Local 315 at Martinez (Earle Carter, Tommy Thompson and John Sheridan) tried to call their office from San Francisco, where they were attending a union conference. Finally they were informed by the telephone company that their office was flooded with two feet of water and that the office staff had gone home.

WHAT'S NEW?

New Economy of Tank Engine Heater

A new version of the tank engine heater brings long-term economy to the all-night operation in pre-heating car, truck and tractor engines. This economy, despite extended periods of use, is due to the lower wattage required for this new external heater. With connections made to an engine's block drain, it has a long-lasting, quick-acting extruded heating element as the "heart" of each tank heater, which operates from 115-volt ac-dc current.

New Air-Powered Tools for Packaging

Bundling and packaging of heavy articles is speeded and operator fatigue greatly reduced by a new group of air-powered strapping tools. While the air-powered stretcher holds the strapping at a one-ton tension, one workman crimps the seal with an air-powered sealer. Reducing operator fatigue and providing the right amount of strap tension every time, the stretcher weighs 8 pounds and provides up to one ton of predetermined tension on bundles of irregular shape. Maximum joint strength and elimination of miscrimping are assured by the sealer which is also ruggedly built, and crimps each seal uniformly. This device is manufactured in Canada.

New Supplementary Brake Operates From Cab

Among the selection of new heavy-duty safety equipment is a full-time emergency and parking brake independently actuated by a double-action hand pump, and installed inside the cab. The hydraulic braking system supplements the old air system and the two work independently, but can be applied together without hurting the operation of either. Because the brake hydraulic cylinder becomes part of the operating rod, no moving part of it is put in motion when the regular brakes are applied. No extra mounting space is required as the hand brake fits in the conventional air chamber of each wheel of the

truck and trailer. Connecting the cylinder to the hand pump is a single hydraulic-fluid line and only a simple adjustment in the length of the operating rod, and a slight enlargement of the hole in the air chamber housing is necessary for installation. According to the Utah manufacturer, six to eight manhours are needed to install the brake on a truck or power unit; four hours on a trailer unit. The tractor is protected in trailer break-away by coupling.

Fiberglas Truck Fenders Provide Lighter Weight

A Mason City, Iowa, firm is marketing a line of fiberglas truck fenders for trucks and trailers, including tandem sets for four-wheel drive tractors, shorter sets for two-wheel drive tractors and contour fenders for trailers. Covering 90 degrees of the rear wheel, the contour sets eliminate the need for mud flaps, says the maker. A minimum of weight is added by the use of fiberglas fenders, which also have a natural resilience which shakes loose accumulated mud and slush.

Headlight Aiming Without Removal

Sealed beam lights on any make of car or truck can be checked and aimed for both vertical and horizontal alignment in less than one minute without removing the hood rings from the sealed beams. This is made possible by a new aimer kit, consisting of a pair of styrene aimers with zinc compensating level, a pair of steel wall brackets, a service sign and a sealed beam meter to show the condition of the lights.

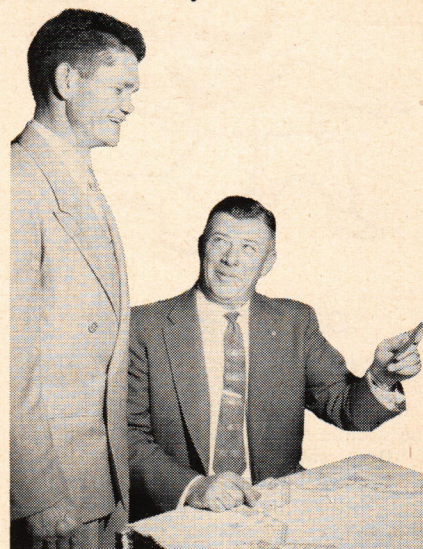
Corrosion Inhibitor With Universal Use

A Cambridge, Mass., firm is marketing a corrosion inhibitor which, they claim, is designed for use any place where water, glycerine, alcohol or glycol are used and where corrosion is a problem—in the water systems of trucks, tractors, road building machinery and fleets of automobiles. The chemical is being marketed in 5-, 30- and 55-gal. drums as well as tank cars.

Auto Load Leveler Eliminates Swaying

From Michigan comes a device designed to keep heavily loaded passenger cars on an even keel "for

Play Ball!



LITTLE LEAGUE SUPPORT — Local 595 in Los Angeles recently presented a \$500 check to support the San Gabriel Little League. Gay Lillefloren, Local 595 secretary-treasurer, is shown giving the check to League president, Robert O. Walker (left.)

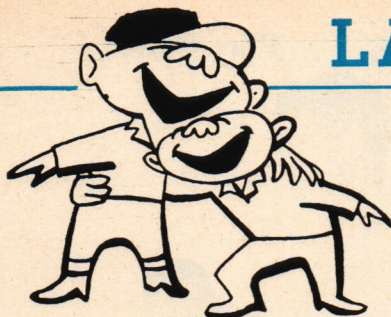
keeps," says the manufacturer. Among its outstanding advantages, it is said to end sagging rear springs, neutralize bucking on sudden stops and prevent sway when cornering. The new load leveler replaces the rear shock absorbers, one on each side, and uses the same drill holes as the old shocks for its mounting.

Vehicles Retain Shine With Enamel Additive

A California firm is marketing an enamel additive which they claim will help high gloss enamels retain their initial gloss. Test vehicles retained 89 per cent of their original gloss for a period of 14 months when this substance was added to their paint, says the producer.

Protective Seal Stops Dirt, Impurities

Dipstick openings and other oil parts can now be better protected against dirt and engine-damaging impurities by a line of protective seals now being marketed. Adaptable for use on diesel engines with low pressure crankcases, these adjustable closures are rust and corrosion-resistant and have a positive sealing action. The closure handle is turned to expand the rubber washer and seal the opening, then turned in the opposite direction to loosen the seal, when the dipstick or oil filter is removed.



LAUGH LOAD

Ornery Side-winder

Out in West Texas, a cowboy rushed out of a saloon, made a running broad jump and landed on his sittin'-spot in the middle of the street.

"Hurt yourself?" asked a bystander. "Reckon I'll live," bellowed the cowboy, dusting himself off, "but I'd sure like to get my hands on the cussed varmit who moved my horse."

Signs

For over a year a man had eaten in a small restaurant whose sign read, "Mary's Home Cooking," but never once had he seen Mary. Finally his curiosity got the better of him and he said to the waitress, "I've been having lunch here for a long time and Mary is never around. Where is she?"

"She's just where the sign says she is," the waitress answered, "home cooking."

Considerate

A small boy came home from a friend's house with a hot idea. "Jimmy has a trumpet," he said excitedly, "and we're going to start a band. Can I have a drum?"

"I should say not!" answered the father. "It's too noisy!"

The child thought for a moment and said, "suppose I only play it when you're asleep."

The Sting

An old farm laborer, retired, was hired by a wealthy but extremely parsimonious old lady to tend her garden and pull up all the weeds.

When dinner time came around he noted with disgust that the only fare on the table, in addition to stale bread, a smidgen of butter, and tea, was a tiny spot of honey in the middle of a large plate.

After eating in silence for some moments, he looked hard at the honey and remarked politely to her:

"I see, ma'am, you keep a bee."

Definition

Golf is the game that turned the cows out of pasture and let the bull in.

On the Ball

The police sent out pictures of an escaped convict in six different poses. A constable sent the following wire: "Have captured five of them and on trail of the sixth."

That Showed Him

"Mommy," said the little boy, "I was in a fight today."

"What happened, son?"

"Some boy called me a sissy."

"What did you do, Son."

"I hit him with my purse."

At Least That Long

It was a hot, sultry day at the Army camp, and the tough sergeant had been drilling the basic trainees until the awkward troops were ready to drop.

The passing officer stopped to watch the drill, and grew progressively more displeased. Just as it seemed things could get no worse, one lanky recruit dropped his rifle. The officer ordered the offender out of formation. "How long have you been in the Army?" demanded the irate officer.

The weary rookie looked up at the officer. All cares of the troubled world were written across his face as he stammered, "All day, sir!"

Big Family

Two Hollywood children were talking as they were walking home from school one day.

"I've got two little brothers and one little sister," boasted one. "How many do you have?"

"I don't have any brothers or sisters," answered the second one, "but I have three papas by my first mama and four mamas by my last papa!"

Which?

First little boy in hospital ward: "Are you medical or surgical?"

Second little boy: "I don't know. What does that mean?"

First little boy: "Were you sick when you came here, or did they make you sick after you got here?"

Really Serious

"I hear your insomnia is worse."

"Oh, goodness, yes. Now I can't even sleep when it's time to get up."

Definition

A good line is the shortest distance between two dates.

Big Mistake

An executive who is a great believer in efficiency hung up a sign in his office one day last week. It read: "Do It Now."

Within 24 hours, the cashier bolted with contents of the safe, his stenographer eloped with his eldest son, the office boy threw the ink bottle into the electric fan, and the whole office force took the afternoon off.

Easy to Please

A timid little guy with a bald pate appeared at an information window in the Department of Socialized Medicine in an English city and said to the clerk, "Please, sir, I'd like to get a free wig—a brown one, with just a dash of gray at the temples, if it isn't too much bother."

"Very well," said the clerk, scribbling something on a sheet of paper. "Take this order up to our periwig department on the 4th floor—room 437. They will take care of you."

"Oh, thank you, sir!" said the timid little bald-headed guy, as he clutched the paper and departed.

An hour later he was back, his pate as naked as before.

"Why aren't you wearing a new wig?" the clerk asked.

"Wrong number," lisped the timid little guy. "Pullf aw my teeef insteff!"

Seems Hardly Possible

The young man insisted upon a conference with a psychiatrist and had hardly seated himself when he spilled out his story.

"It's this girl I've been dating," he wailed. "I suspected she was wild but I never dreamed she was a sex maniac. Every night now for weeks and weeks on end, I keep trying to break off the affair but I haven't sufficient will power."

"What can I do? My health just can't stand the pace. Every night I take her out driving or to a show but she always insists on parking on a secluded road. Then she insists that I put my arms around her. And then she reaches over and holds my hand."

"And then?" the psychiatrist asked.

"And then?" echoed the young man. "Is there more?"

Highly Unlikely

H. G. Wells once defined a highbrow as "a man who thinks he has found something more interesting than women."


Understanding

"Sometimes," the dignified matron told her new maid, "you will have to help me upstairs."

"That's all right, mum," the maid assured her, "I drink a little too much sometimes, meself."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, May, 1908)

Labor and Culture

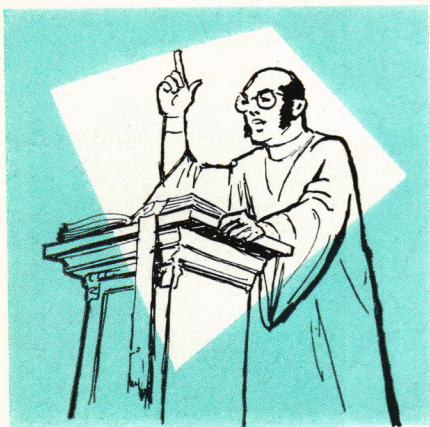
AN OUTSTANDING American clergyman, the Rev. Charles Stelzle, had high praise for the way the organized labor movement in this country has advanced the cause of the workingman not only on an economic but also a cultural level.

Rev. Stelzle lauded the manner in which the various bodies of labor have persisted in raising the general educational level of its membership.

"Organized labor," the Rev. Stelzle said, "is raising the standards of workmen by the education of its members in special meetings and lecture courses, and in supplying special courses of study. One of the most significant movements in this direction is the correspondence course recently set up by the International Typographical Union, intended for journeymen and apprentices. The possibilities in such work are almost limitless, and no doubt organized labor in other crafts will follow the example of the Printers.

The clergyman also noted the way in which the great body of organized labor has taken the newly arrived immigrant to its bosom and educated him in the American way of life.

"No organization is doing more in this direction," he pointed out.



Regarding various social evils and the fight against poverty and its invidious by-products the forces of organized labor have been most militant, according to Rev. Stelzle.

"It (organized labor) is on the alert to elevate, in every way possible, the general welfare of those who are bearing the burdens of the world's work. Its task has just begun. There remains yet much to be accomplished, but unquestionably it will rapidly eliminate such features as stand in the way of its highest development, and push aggressively for the standards which should be attained by every honest toiler."

A Dollar Raise

WE ARE glad to announce that since our last issue the milk wagon drivers of Chicago, Local 753, have settled their wage agreement with their employers for this year, getting an increase of one dollar per week all around and many other concessions. At first it looked as if the members of this local were going out on strike, but the fairness of their employers and good judgment of the men was shown on all occasions, and after several conferences an agreement was reached, which means more than an increase of wages as it means the good will and honest thankfulness of their employers.

In addition to an increase of one dollar per week the men received a guarantee of seventeen dollars per week for all men now in their employment, and should a route be split up the employers agree that whatever wage the driver is making at the time of the splitting he shall receive the same amount for six months after splitting the route. Also, new men, when being employed, shall only work six months until they receive the regular pay. Formerly they worked one year. Also all men in their employment or afterward employed must belong to the union.

A Damnable Plot

THREE infamous anti-labor organizations are currently at work on the West Coast attempting to break the back of organized labor.

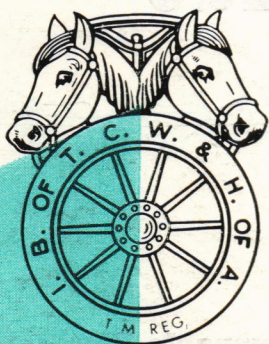
The three organizations, the "Los Angeles Times," the "Citizens' Alliance" and the "National Association of Manufacturers," has raised a \$100,000 war fund to publize the need for additional mechanics in the city of Los Angeles.







The plot devised by these three labor hating organizations is this: by enticing workers to the city they hope to glut the labor market and thus reduce the wage standards prevailing in the city.

Already the city is overcrowded with workers and their families and many of them are out of work and patronizing soup kitchens set up to take care of the overflow.

But these three organizations will not succeed in their damnable plot. The working men and women of Los Angeles are determined to fight to the last ditch in defense of their unions. The American Federation of Labor is making special efforts to protect the working people of this city. Experienced organizers are on the spot and more are to come. The union-wreckers will eventually learn that American men and women cannot be defeated so easily.





Up before  and
on the  • Doing
his work ahead of
the  • Delivering
your , eggs, 
and cheese • He's
a  you can bet —
his aim is to
please!

